

NETWORK OF AIR
MAIL LINES FOR
NATION IS NEARDepartment Issues Rules
for Private Bids on Car-
rying ContractsBOSTON AND NEW YORK
ROUTE BEING STUDIEDNext Moves in Extension of
Service Depend on Show-
ing of Probable Support

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The long-awaited regulations governing the letting of contracts to transport mail by air, carrying out recent legislation in which the Postmaster-General is authorized to contract for air mail service, were published today with a result that in a few months a network of air lines is likely to spread out from the parent basis of the New York-San Francisco route, now in operation.

Col. Paul Henderson, Assistant Postmaster-General, in charge of air mail, definitely told the correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor this morning that he believes the Boston-New York air mail extension would be a paying proposition and that after survey of the conditions there he sees no financial reason why the line should not be established.

Estimates of Patronage

The next move in the proposed extensions of the air mail is now put up to postmasters over the country, who are asked by the post office department to "show the need" for establishing such air lines, and to submit estimates of the amount of air mail likely to be carried. The contracts for such mail service will be let to private companies. Other cities which it is understood may be favored for air mail extensions by the post office department are as follows:

Chicago and St. Louis, Los Angeles and Salt Lake City, Elko, Nev., and Pasco, Wash., Minneapolis-St. Paul and New Orleans via St. Louis and Memphis, Pittsburgh and New Orleans, and Chicago and New Orleans via Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville and Birmingham.

The New York-Boston route would be arranged to connect with the New York-Chicago overnight service to be started in a few months. The Chicago-St. Louis service would also be subsidiary to the New York-Chicago overnight service. The Los Angeles-Salt Lake City, and the Elko-Pasco routes would also connect with the transcontinental service.

Freight and Passengers. The next move in the process of broadening America's network of airways, which may carry freight and passengers, under the law, as well as mail, is with the postmasters. Petitions may be originated by postmasters in the several cities and addressed to the Postmaster-General. Such petitions should be signed either by the postmaster or by a local citizen. The Postmaster-General, after considering the petitions, will advise for bids at his discretion, the major requirements for the contract being the reliability and responsibility of the bidders, their flying equipment and flying experience.

Other provisions of the proposed contracts are that the carriers must be American owned and only American aircraft may be used. Each contractor must obligate himself for faithful service to the extent of at least \$100,000. The contract must include provisions for the maintenance of land highways, emergency fields, radio stations and other aids of navigation must be provided by the contractors.

Flexibility in Contracts

Two important features of the proposals were brought out by Colonel Henderson. The first deals with the flexibility of the new contract, the second with the possible transportation of non-air mail by the carriers, which is provided under certain conditions of the Air Mail Act.

The new contracts, Colonel Henderson said, have been purposely made elastic to aid those air companies which are over-optimistic in the new field. The contracts, if profitable, will be in effect indefinitely, pending proper discharge of duties by the contractor. However, it is provided that if a contractor finds the amount of air mail does not equal expectations he may be relieved of responsibility within 45 days notice. The department may also terminate contracts for cause with the same length of notice.

Subsidies Opposed

The air mail law also provides that the Postmaster-General may "contract for transportation by aircraft of first-class mail other than air mail." This is the second point upon which Colonel Henderson expressed himself. The department, he said, is opposed to subsidizing any new air mail extensions by giving them first-class mail which is not air mail to carry, if sufficient air mail is not forthcoming.

Though this is permitted at the department's discretion by law, he holds that it would mean taking money from one post office agency to pay the service of another.

Colonel Henderson also opposes subsidy of proposed air mail lines by cities or corporations along the route, believing good business practice demands that such lines should be self-supporting.

Air Mail Prevents
Loss of Big Order

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 13.—An air mail service is proving its worth to business, and manufacturers, and business men are more and more realizing its advantages, reports to the Post Office Department show. Use of the service recently enabled a company in Newark, N. J., to obtain the largest contract for water meters on record, according to a letter received by Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, from the postmaster at Newark. The contract was with the City of Portland, Ore. The main office of the Newark firm had received specifications and proposal blanks on March 13, leaving insufficient time to forward the necessary papers to Portland. Resorting to the air mail service, the Newark bid was in by March 17 and won the contract for 26,000 meters.

Fuller Vetoes
Rail Bond BillIssues Are Held Outside
Savings Bank Field

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller today vetoed the Senate bill authorizing savings banks to invest in railroad securities. In returning this measure without his approval, it being his fourteenth veto, Governor Fuller pointed out that the proposed legislation "opens a new field of investment for savings banks and makes the general rule in regard to this particular kind of investment." Explaining his decision further in his communication to the Legislature, he said:

"The bill permits railroads to invest sums of money in equipment which would not show as a liability of the purchasing railroad company, and nowhere in the bill is the railroad company specified as a guarantor of the payment. The only security which this form of investment gives to savings banks is the security of the equipment itself. In the event of the equipment being destroyed or lost, the security is diminished or disappears; whereas if the railroad company guaranteed the payment, the investment would be protected."

"The Joint Special Committee on Banking Laws, in its report, House No. 1275, of 1923, as well as the committee of commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities, are opposed to this legislation."

"The Joint Special Committee on Banking Laws reports as follows: 'Notwithstanding the strong case which has been made for railroad equipment bonds by the proponents of this legislation, the past history of investments in railroad securities, together with the condition of the majority of railroads at the present time, is not such as would prompt the committee to place the stamp of approval of the Commonwealth upon an enlarged field of railroad investments.'"

"While there seems to be no question that railroad equipment bonds have made a better record than some other railroad securities which have been within the legal requirements of Massachusetts, the committee feels that no further legislation should be made to the present statutes with respect to such securities until the general reorganization plan now under consideration has been worked out and the future of the railroads of the country more definitely established."

"No suggestion is made that this proposed bill will in any way help the New England railroad situation. Under all the circumstances, it does not seem desirable that such legislation should be approved, and especially is this true where the railroads are not required to guarantee the payment themselves."

GATEWAY DEDICATED
TO THE MEMORY OF
COMMODORE PERRY

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, April 13 (AP).—In the presence of 10,000 persons the memorial gate in honor of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, hero of the battle of Lake Erie in 1813, was dedicated here today with a program of naval, military, and civic ceremonies. The golden key to the gate was handed by Capt. H. H. Lackey of the United States cruiser Memphis, sent here by the Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur, for the occasion, to the Mayor of the city. A landing party from the Memphis with the ship's band and a detachment of the local forces of this British colonial possession took part in the exercises.

The principal address was delivered by H. D. 1924, who referred to Perry as "a heroic descendant of that stock of the mother country, prolific in traditions of patriotic service, manly chivalry and devotion to duty."

A dispatch from Mr. Wilbur, appropriate to the occasion was read, and the Mayor of the city spoke in reply to this and the address of Mr. Baker.

ALGARON POLAR EXPEDITION
FALMOUTH, Eng., April 13.—Great Algonquin and the men who will accompany him on his exploration trip to the North Pole next month sailed yesterday, aboard the little steamer Iceland, for Liverpool, from which the start is to be made. The final dash to the pole is to be made in a small ship of the Blimp type, and Algonquin is taking with him 30 tons of cylinders, containing 50,000 cubic feet of gas for inflating the craft.

President's Right to Remove
Officials Is Issue in CourtMr. Beck's Brief Says Constitution Makes Ex-
ecutive 'Powerful,' Not 'Vassal of Congress'

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The power of the President of the United States to make removals of appointed officials is defended by J. M. Beck, Solicitor-General, who prepared a brief for the Supreme Court to counter that of George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, which contended that Congress has full power over all Government offices except those established by the Constitution.

The point is regarded as a most important one for the establishment of a permanent policy. The case which offers the opportunity for arguments on both sides and a decision by the highest tribunal is comparatively unimportant in itself, that of the removal of Frank S. Myers as postmaster of Portland, Ore., by President Wilson in 1920.

Congressional Stipulations. The Senate and Congress can impose the conditions under which the President may remove from office persons whose names have to be submitted to the Senate for confirmation. The brief filed by Mr. Pepper holds that in establishing an office Congress can fix the tenure and stipulate how the appointments shall be made and under what circumstances they may be removed by the President.

Mr. Beck, characterizing the question as "of the gravest importance," and arguing for the independence of the Executive, said in his brief: "If the President, in discharging his Executive duties cannot remove any member of the large civil establishment of the United States without concurrent action of the Senate, then instead of having one Executive head of the government would have a many-headed Executive."

The content of the brief made the President liable should he fail faithfully to execute laws, it is important that the President should have the power, Mr. Beck insisted, to remove officials, without the consent of Congress. If he has not this power then he is not independent, he added.

Extreme Case Possible. Mr. Beck argued that if Congress has the right under the Constitution to require the consent of the Senate before the President may remove an official, it would confer in effect life tenure upon officials and deprive the President of the power of selecting his own officials, rendering his administration impotent. He declared that, carried to its logical conclusion, it might prevent a President from forming his own Cabinet.

In answer to the argument with regard to the first three classes of postmasters, making them subject to removal by the President, only with the concurrence of the Senate, he insisted, takes from the President Constitutional power. The power to remove is an Executive function, he asserted.

It was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to "create a powerful Executive," and not a "vassal of Congress," said Mr. Beck.

WOMEN DEFEND
EDUCATION LAWRhode Island Bill Aimed at
English Requirement Is
Opposed by Leaders

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 13 (Special).—Women will lead the opposition to the passage of the legislation in Rhode Island known as the Nesbitt-Bellum bill, which is expected to appear in the House this week with the approval of the committee on judiciary. The bill amends the education law, aiming principally to remove from the State Board of Education and vest with local school committees in cities and towns the power of standardizing schools and issuing permits for private schools.

The appearance of the bill is considered to be a new form of attack against the authority of the state board and the 50-year old Rhode Island law which requires private schools to teach all except foreign languages in the English language.

Appearing against the proposed amendment of the education code is the subcommittee of the women's joint legislative committee, representing 16 women's organizations of state-wide membership. Among these organizations are the following which have authorized directly the opposition movement: Rhode Island Council of Women, Federation of Women's Clubs, United League of Women Voters, American Association of University Women, Girls Friendly Society, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Rhode Island Council of Parent-Teachers Associations and the Sunnyside Society.

The subcommittee, which has studied the bill and the movement behind it, holds that the complaint of the French-Canadian vote is not a crime against people in the northern part of the State, where the French-Canadian vote is strongest among the cities of Pawtucket and Woonsocket, is without foundation.

The defection of the French-Canadian vote, estimated to exceed 30,000, and the Democratic landslide in this State in 1922, has been attributed to the Democratic support of the bill to change the teaching in English law. The present bill has the tacit approval of Republican leaders.

Parochial schools as private schools now enjoy exemption from taxation as institutions of learning through approval by the state Board of Education. Public schools must meet the approval of this board to benefit by state appropriations.

Under the new bill private schools may appeal from the decision of local committees to the state Board of Education, but there exists no evidence that a complaint against "discrimination" has been brought to the state board.

CHILE IS PREPARED
FOR RESTORATION
OF TARATA TO PERU

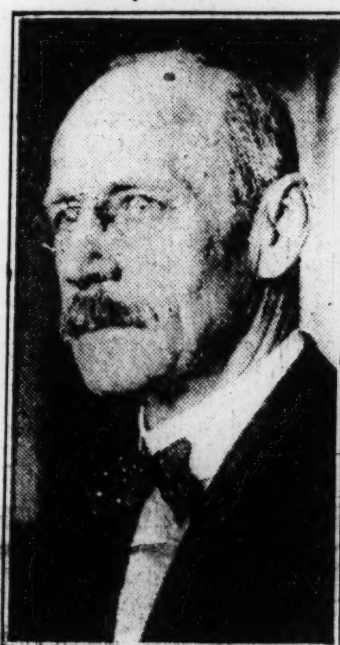
WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Chilean Embassy has informed President Coolidge that Chile is ready to deliver the city and Province of Tarata to Peru as soon as the arbitrator fixes the necessary provisions for the purpose.

In the Tarata-Arica plebiscitary and the Peruvian nationality of the Province of Tarata was recognized and the Province was ordered returned to Peru.

The Chilean Government also has announced the appointment of Celso Grete to act as its member on the boundary commission with J. J. Morrow.

Further communications from Chile presenting the Chilean estimate for the phases of the plebiscitary and boundary commissions will be presented soon, in accordance with the terms of the arbitral decision. The delay is because the full personnel of these commissions has not yet been decided upon.

To Help Celebration



THOMAS STERLING

GEORGE WASHINGTON
ANNIVERSARY DATE
PLANS UNDER WAY

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Thomas Sterling, formerly Republican Senator from South Dakota, has been selected as field secretary of the commission to plan for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington which will be held in 1932. The place carries a salary of \$7500 a year.

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THE INLAND EMPIRE
SUPPLEMENTof The Christian Science
Monitor will be found on
pages 15 to 20.B. & M. Asserts
Commutation
Rates at StakeBoston-Lowell Bus Line De-
clared to Be Taking Away
\$10,000 a Year

With the Lowell-Boston bus line of the Eastern Massachusetts street Railway alleged to be taking approximately \$100,000 in full fare tickets annually from the Boston & Maine Railroad, abandonment of the commutation rates under which, it is asserted, a saving of \$240,000 a year is effected, will be necessary unless this overlapping of service is stopped, officials of the railroad declared today.

The Boston & Maine will renew its efforts to have the Lowell-Boston operating license revoked at a special meeting of the Woburn City Council tonight. At Lowell a continued public hearing will be held tomorrow night.

Railway Makes Reply

Replying to the Boston & Maine statement, the Eastern Massachusetts street Railway Company yesterday contended that the majority of riders on its bus line would not be using the railroad service even if the motorbuses were not available. Its answer stated further:

A personal canvass of the passengers of the Lowell-Boston bus line discloses that more than 90 per cent have stated in writing, giving names and addresses, that they would not have traveled on the trains of the Boston & Maine.

In answer to the Boston & Maine statement about the 100 Lowell commuters, we want to say that we have 40,000 daily passengers on our Lowell street cars whose fares are vitally affected by the success or failure of the motorbus line.

It is the view of the Boston & Maine authorities, on the other hand, that at least four-fifths of the passengers would travel on the railroad under normal conditions, and that an aggregate of approximately 7500 daily commuters from points between Lowell and Boston is involved. Their statement, said line offers no solution of the question: What becomes of the commuter? What becomes of the commuter if the railroad is deprived of the full fare passengers who make commutation rates and service possible.

This is no issue of competition. There is no competition by the buses for the railroads' commuter business. The buses are a waste of money and a drain and a division of the full fare revenues by means of which the railroads make the more attractive business and leave the commuter in the lurch.

The fact is that the Eastern Massachusetts street Railway carries the commuters who ride daily between Lowell, Woburn and Boston, if they wanted to. It would take 300 motorbuses to carry the commuters. Each person each day would require this motor traffic which the railroad now handles adequately. Picture the Boston & Maine's losses if it would increase rates three or four times as high as the present commutation fares on the railroad.

The form of transportation which can take the place of the railroad in handling mass transportation—commutation traffic—has not yet been devised. The railroad, then, is an essential factor in this as in other respects, and your reduced rates and your frequent train service can be preserved only by keeping the full fares with the commutation fares, the big fares with the small.

GOLD COAST CHIEFS
ACCLAIM THE PRINCE

ACCRA, Gold Coast, West Africa, April 13 (AP).—After a busy Sunday, the Prince of Wales started another day of ceremonies by receiving an address from the Legislative Council, which was read by the senior African member of the body. This member later presented to the Prince a great elephant tusk. Having received the Gold Coast legislators, the Prince went to the polo grounds, where crowds had gathered since dawn for the reception by native chiefs from the central province of the colony.

The road was packed with black men, yelling welcome to the royal visitor, while the Polo Ground presented a rare picture of tropical color with 40 chiefs and their retinues grouped in a great semi-circle under glittering canopies, with a background of trees and the sea.

THOMAS W. LAMONT IN ROME
ROME, April 13.—Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan and Company, in Rome on a visit over the Easter holidays, is silent with regard to his recent interviews with Premier Mussolini, Finance Minister de Stefani, and Minister of the Interior Federzoni. In political and financial circles, the belief is expressed that his purpose is to learn the approximate truth regarding Italian finances, the labor situation and the prospects of Italy's economic future.

PRINCE ZERESCHENO CASE

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Prince Zerescheno, self-styled Emir of Kurdistan, who has been shunted back and forth across the Atlantic between the United States and Great Britain, has been given permission to remain in this country for a week, to give the steamship company that brought him here an opportunity to find a country that will admit him.

SUPPORT READY
FOR BRIDGE AND
PORT PROJECTSLegislative Committee As-
sured of a Preliminary
Survey Without Cost

Preliminary investigations of two important projects for the commercial, industrial, and social development of Boston can be made without cost to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, so sponsors for these two projects assured the House Ways and Means Committee in the State House today. These measures are the proposed free port for Boston and the Boston Harbor bridge, originally proposed in a bill presented to the Legislature last year by VanNess Bates, a city planning student.

Luke D. Mullen, Representative of Charlestown, repeated the arguments he has made before the committees on Metropolitan Affairs and Municipal Finance, as well as the legislative committee on Rules, regarding the installation in Boston Harbor of warehouses where foreign goods could be brought, stored, repacked and reshipped without duty being charged. The imposition of duties on such stored imported goods would make take place, under this plan, the commodities were taken from the warehouses to be sold in the United States.

Success in Hamburg

Mr. Mullen explained it is just such a system as that has made of Hamburg, in Germany, a great commercial port of that country. He said that such a convenience to steamship lines, importers, and to commerce in general, would go far toward the restoration of Boston to its one-time prominence as a port of entry in the United States. The fact that the Federal Army Base would be an ideal warehouse as a starting point was one to be well considered in the study of this proposition. Other warehouses could be built or secured by the port authorities as they are needed in the growth of trade. He asked that the Metropolitan Planning Division of the Metropolitan District Commission be empowered to make a study of the proposition and report back to the Legislature.

Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Maritime Affairs spoke in favor of Mr. Mullen's free port plan and said that such a system was in successful operation in other ports and that it had always proved of great benefit to both shipping companies and to importing merchants.

A. B. Durrell of the Brown-Durrell Company, was the first speaker for the Boston Harbor Bridge project. He said he represented the East Boston Industrial and Waterfront Associates, an organization of manufacturers and merchants who have business interests in East Boston. Mr. Durrell assured the Ways and Means Committee that the money for an investigation and study of the bridge proposition would be raised by private subscription if the total cost would not be beyond the \$15,000 to \$25,000 it was believed would cover the cost if the state and city could not help.

Not More Than \$15,000,000

How the bridge had been estimated to cost more than \$15,000,000 and how its building would enhance the real estate values in East Boston, Revere and Winthrop, Mr. Durrell stressed emphatically in his remarks.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

"Boys' Week" Envoy
to Capital Named

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, April 13
JOHN SCUITO, of 65 Madison Street, selected as the most typical New York youth of foreign birth, will go to Washington on April 17 and obtain from President Coolidge the proclamation of "Boys' Week." April 26 to May 2. The choice was made at a meeting of 15 schoolboys, representing as many nationalities, held at City Hall.

The 15 electors had been chosen by the Board of Education on the basis of merit, scholarship, school achievement, initiative, and key leadership. Previous to the meeting the boys were entertained at a luncheon given by the New York Rotary clubs which are sponsoring this contribution to "Boys' Week."

Reich Weighs
ManifestoesVon Hindenburg Is De-
scribed as Looking Back

By Special Cable

BERLIN, April 13.—General Field Marshal von Hindenburg's election manifesto published yesterday opens by dividing the Germans into two classes, patriots and nonpatriots. The former are presumably Conservatives, for the field marshal states: "Patriotic-minded Germans have offered me the post of President." Also in the last sentence he distinguishes between national-minded Germans and others.

His statement that Germany must be cleansed of all who regard politics as a business has aroused considerable interest, since this is what the Conservatives have been accusing the Jews and Social Democrats of having done, and the field marshal's words therefore are regarded by many as a declaration of war on these two groups.

Nevertheless he promises to keep himself above parties and also to respect the Weimar Constitution. The latter promise however fails to quiet the Republicans, who point to another part of his manifesto in which he declares that it is not the form of the state but the spirit that fills it that is the most important factor.

The great difference between General von Hindenburg's manifesto and that of Dr. Wilhelm Marx, in the opinion of Vorwärts is that the former bears all signs of having been written by one who is looking back at the past with longing eyes, while the latter shows it was drafted by a man who wishes to lead the German people onward to a new future.

Theodore Wolff, the well-known editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, yesterday attacked the Government for having permitted the Conservatives to bring about Gen. von Hindenburg's nomination.

He writes that Dr. Hans Luther and Dr. Gustav Stresemann yielded to them in the same manner as the statesmen in 1917 yielded to Admiral Tirpitz's demand for unrestricted submarine war, although they did not agree with it. "The German people who have been deceived by their Government heads, however, will show more stamina and will protect themselves."

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

FRANCE TURNS
TO PROJECT FOR
ONE-DAY CABINETSuch Ministry Would Afford
Opportunity to Pass Cur-
rency Extension BillPROVISIONAL PLAN
RAISES OPPOSITIONAristide Briand Questions Con-
stitutionality of Proposal
—Requests More Time

PARIS, April 13 (AP).—Anatole de Monzie, Finance Minister in the Herriot Cabinet, was summoned to the palace of the Elysee this afternoon and there discussed with President Doumergue a proposal to form a one-day ministry to vote the bill extending the limits on currency circulation and borrowing from the state. M. de Monzie has been proposed to head such a ministry.

Opposition to a provisional ministry, for which he sees no necessity, was expressed today by Louis Loucheur, who was offered the Ministry of Finance recently. The country has shown no excitement since it was learned that the legal financial circulation has been exceeded; if anything, exchanges have improved, he declared. He expressed the opinion that the Bank of France, which has waited so long, can easily wait a few more days for necessary legislation.

M. Briand questioned the constitutionality of such a provisional ministry, but declared the matter depended entirely upon President Doumergue.

M. Briand, who yesterday was entrusted with the task of organizing a new cabinet called on President Doumergue this morning and asked for more time in which to select his ministers.

Lately he had no idea of completing his task before tomorrow. It was announced at 5 p. m. that he would soon visit the presidential palace and inform the executive there was no chance of his forming a cabinet tonight.

Many senators and deputies of all political parties had posed questions should, at least for the moment, be laid aside; that the country is in a tragic position, which must be met by the employment of exceptional measures.

Conciliation and Unity Seen
as Chief Need in Difficult
French Financial Situation

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 13.—For the eighth time in his extraordinary career Aristide Briand will form a French Cabinet. At least such is the general hope which can only, it would appear, be upset by the refusal of the Socialists to support him. He is prepared to find places in the Government for leading Socialists, Leon Blum, Paul Boncour and M. Renaudel, but they are bound by the party's decision to remain in his position unless they can form a Government of their own. The view of a number of Socialists, especially M. Boncour, is that they should be active collaborators, and it is possible that certain Socialists will accept a post even if it means quitting the party.

But it is expected that the National Council of the Socialist Party which met today will reverse its former decision and allow Socialist participation. It would be paradoxical were the Socialists to sit in a Briand Cabinet after refusing to sit in the Herriot Cabinet, and for that reason M. Briand is to endeavor to spread out his arms to include groups which are outside the Bloc des Gauches. He realizes, what an arduous task awaits him, and it is little wonder unless he has the good will of all parties.

Rebuke to M. Herriot

If implacable hostility is shown in any quarter, M. Briand will yet refuse the invitation of President Doumergue. Indeed, in any event he would prefer that Paul Painlevé accept and has pressed him to reconsider his decision to remain in his post as president of the Chamber instead of entering the arena. M. Painlevé, however, though designated by many authorities as the logical successor to M. Herriot, has carefully considered the situation and has published a striking note which is indirectly a rebuke to M. Herriot and his policy of combat. He states in this note that it is necessary to produce a durable relaxation of the tension and that the new Premier should be a Republican chosen certainly among the groups of the Left, but not a militant who has been associated with political battle in recent times.

In other words, M. Painlevé realizes that in the exceedingly grave financial situation France is in need of appeasement for conciliation and unity, after the terribly bitter struggles. It remains to be seen whether the extremists on the Left will before the menace of financial perturbation, consent to drop their purely party preoccupations.

Financial Problems

Quotidian is even proclaiming that the only possible government is one led by M. Herriot. After the illegal emission of several milliard francs bank notes and the acknowledgment that the bank statements were misleading, it seems impossible that such a campaign would succeed, but it is an indication of the feeling among the extremists on the Left who are in a minority. A prolongation of the crisis is particularly unfortunate, because the Banque de France demands a solution of the fiscal problem by Thursday, when the new weekly statement is due to be issued. There is the greatest anxiety about this unauthorized, hitherto dissimulated,

HOME EQUIPMENT SURVEY PLANNED BY WOMEN'S CLUBS

Mrs. John D. Sherman Would Make Federation Project
Forerunner of Study by Government With Inclusion
of Labor-Saving Devices in Next Census

A survey of labor-saving equipment in American homes is to be made by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. John D. Sherman, president, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning. Later she announced it to the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at a luncheon in her honor at the Hotel Vendome. Mrs. Sherman is in Boston to visit the Massachusetts State Federation.

It is hoped that this project may be the forerunner of a complete survey by the federal government. The plan to include home equipment in the next census has been approved by President Coolidge. At her apartment at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts this morning, Mrs. Sherman spoke at length of the reasons for taking the census.

"The federal census shows exactly how many tractors, plows, cultivators and similar machinery are in use by farmers to aid them in carrying on the business of farming, but it never mentions whether the woman who keeps the house on the farm has a washing machine or running water in the kitchen. The Government has never seen fit to take stock of the homes of the country."

Survey of Homes

"We will not carry on a house-to-house canvass for our information, but we will get in touch with sources of information, state and city departments, business houses, etc., which will give us the needed facts. We will find out how many houses in a community are connected with sewer and water mains, how many have modern heating plants, gas or electricity for light or heat, and ordinary labor-saving devices."

"We will find out to what extent homes have trash, ash and garbage collections, what disposal is made of such matter; how many labor-saving devices have been sold in the community; how many radios there are;

how many servants. The Federal Government tells us that 92 per cent of the homemakers do their own work, but cannot tell us whether the average home is as efficient as it ought to be. With such facts to work on we can then do definite work in remedying conditions. The woman ought to be saved from drudgery in the business of housekeeping in order to give more time to the more vital work of home-making."

As another means to this end the federation is working to have a practice home set up in the campus of every state university or other college, and a similar institution in connection with every public school system, Mrs. Sherman said. The federation would humanize home economics teaching, she added. It was not enough to teach pupils how to cook or sew, she said, unless there was instilled into that teaching some of the ideals of home-making.

"Not four walls but the mental atmosphere within them is what counts," she said. "There should be harmony, love and purposeful living. One of the sad things about the home today is the deplorable lack of parental control. The great need of the home is for fundamental religion."

Lack of regard for law to be found among the young people of today, Mrs. Sherman held due to lack of proper respect for law in the home. "You cannot expect young people to honor the law, if they see their parents violating it," she declared. Mrs. Sherman urged a campaign of education in the home and in the school to respect and obey the law.

Referring to Massachusetts' observance of "Be Kind to Animals Week," she said that the work of the federation would result inevitably in better care of all animals and greater kindness to them.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Los Angeles, Calif.

Special Correspondence
FOUR white-haired little New England women had been friends almost since they could remember. The years had taken nothing from them, but instead had added sweetness, charm, and this strangely beautiful friendship, ripening from day to day.

Presently, however, something happened to give them more than they had ever hoped. One had invested a small sum in close-in property in what has since grown to be one of the largest cities of the west. The small bit of land purchased was in the way of the city as it spread, and the investment brought to the gentlewoman, eventually, a very large sum of money, so large that it gave her abundance for her needs and left much over. And then, of course, the three bosom friends were remembered and their names written in a will.

But the mere fact of their being added in the will, seemed somehow not satisfactory, and second thought led to an unusual act. It was decided that rather than wait for her friends to enjoy her gifts, she would make the gifts now and share in their enjoyment.

The will was brought forth and future tense was made to read present tense, and she wrote her three friends of her decision to have them share in her bounty. Accompanying the letter went the first installment of the sum she had promised each.

SUPPORT READY FOR BRIDGE AND PORT PROJECTS

(Continued from Page 1)

He told the committee of the great rise in real estate valuations both in Camden, New Jersey, and in Philadelphia after the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge over the Delaware River had been completed and how property rose in value and demand long before the bridge was completed. He predicted that the same conditions would be repeated in Boston should work be started on the Boston Harbor high-level suspension bridge.

He said that the intention is to start the bridge in Porter Street, East Boston, and cross the harbor to Keaney Square in the North End, where a ramp would lead to North Washington and Causeway streets. The bridge, by temporary structure, would be continued, crossing the Charles River Charlestown bridge, pass over the Warren bridge, and be extended to the viaduct of the Elevated and to surface at the Charles River dam. This would relieve downtown congestion by making it possible for through traffic to come along the Charles River Esplanade to reach the Boston Harbor and thence to the North Shore.

He advanced many other arguments for the bridge and said that the chief engineer of the New York Bridge Department had made the estimate of the cost of the proposed Boston structure.

Engineer Testifies

Dr. David B. Steinman, of New York, president-elect of the American Association of Engineers, an authority on high-level cantilever and suspension bridges, told of making an investigation of traffic conditions in Boston. He had gone all over the ground earlier today and had viewed the harbor and Boston from Custom House tower. He said that the bridge would be for itself in the one item of real estate valuation increases, that tolls would not be necessary as had been found in the case of the Philadelphia-Camden bridge. He recalled the statements that the Boston public ferry service is being operated at an annual deficit of \$800,000 a year as another strong argument for the bridge.

In business development through the relief of transportation such a bridge would afford, Dr. Steinman held the argument to be unanswerable. He said that Lynn was now closer to Boston than East Boston but that the bridge would cause the entire rebuilding of East Boston and develop all the immense unused tracts of land lying for many miles to the northeast. He told how he was convinced that the structure would revolutionize Winthrop and Revere and building up the entire territory between Boston Harbor and Lynn as well as give travelers direct passage through Boston or from Boston to New Hampshire and Maine coastal cities by motor vehicles.

Mr. Fitzgerald Advocates

John P. Fitzgerald, former Mayor of Boston for two different terms, claimed to have been the first to advance the proposition for an East Boston, North Shore bridge. He said that at that time his ideas were dismissed with scant attention. Now, the passage of time and commercial, industrial and social development had proved such as to press home the necessity for the bridge. He scouted the weighing of a few thousands of dollars which an investigation would cost when compared with the benefits to be derived from the building of such a structure. He said that Boston and Massachusetts stand in their own light when they hesitate to press the proposition to a speedy conclusion and make the bridge a fact.

Mr. Mullen told how the Metropolitan and Municipal Finance committees had studied the proposition and how the members had asked him to draw up a bill making the Metropolitan Planning Division the organization to study the plans and project of the bridge in every aspect, starting with the economic necessity for the structure. The borings for the preliminary estimates he pointed out, should begin at once and the entire matter pressed to conclusion.

Van Ness Bates related briefly his studies of the proposition and how he had retired from the sponsorship of the measure and asked that the planning division take the entire matter in charge.

The registered mail fees will be 15 cents for indemnity up to \$50 on first-class mail; 25 cents on third-class mail; 30 cents for indemnity up to \$100 on first class. No change will be made in the mail rates to foreign countries.

Money order fees follow: Five cents for amounts not exceeding \$25; 7 cents not exceeding \$50; 10 cents not exceeding \$100; 12 cents not exceeding \$200; 15 cents not exceeding \$400; 18 cents not exceeding \$800; 20 cents not exceeding \$1,000; 22 cents not exceeding \$1,500.

BOSTON JEWS TO CELEBRATE
With the leading Jewish organizations of Greater Boston co-operating, the celebration in Symphony Hall tonight to commemorate the recent opening of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem will be attended by delegates from all parts of New England, and will include a program of distinguished speakers.

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Widening of Court Street to Speed Traffic



View of Court Street, Looking Toward Bowdoin Square, Showing Progress in Widening and Straightening of Old West End Thoroughfare.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT WORK SPONSORS MEET

Groups From New England
Plan Program at Washington

WASHINGTON, April 13.—With a luncheon engagement with President Coolidge at the White House the feature of the day's program, a group of New England business men and manufacturers assembled here today for a conference on the junior achievement club work among city boys and girls. The group are furthering the movement which was initiated five years ago under the leadership of Murray Crane of Massachusetts, Theodore N. Vail and Horace A. Moses of Mittineague, Mass., present chairman of the work.

The movement has as its purpose the enlisting of city youth in productive, remunerative work as a means of enabling them to find a line of endeavor for which they are fitted, and at the same time curb luxurious tastes and destructive habits. More than 5000 boys and girls in northeastern states, those attending the conference reported, are now enrolled in approximately 500 junior achievement clubs with several hundred men of prominence devoting time, thought and money to making the movement a success.

The prime purpose of today's conference was to map out plans for expanding the work.

EXPEDITES DELIVERY OF WOOL TO BASE

To expedite delivery of 20,000 bales of wool at the United States Army Base in South Boston, orders from Washington today directed Herman Hormel, customs surveyor of the port, to hold only 10 per cent for Government weighing. This order results from the continued strike of dock laborers which threatened to hold the wool at the Army Base.

After a conference with W. W. Lufkin, collector of the port, today, about half of the strikers returned to work. Mr. Lufkin told the men that there could be no readjustment of wages while they were out on strike. The 10 per cent weighing rule will remain effective until the full force of dockmen return to work, Mr. Hormel announced.

B. U. SUMMER REGISTRATION

Registration has begun at the College of Business Administration of Boston University for the summer term which will run throughout the month of June. Courses will be offered in both the day and evening divisions, and students may continue their work in the university summer session which runs from July 6 to Aug. 16. The evening classes this year will be held from 5:30 to 7:30 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. The summer term is open to the public.

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CITY WIDENS COURT STREET

Northern Gateway Unit
Through West End to
Expedite Traffic

The Court Street section of the historic West End running from Scollay Square to Bowdoin Square and beyond is undergoing another change, perhaps the most abrupt of all the transformations that have befallen it in the course of the city's growth.

Building of a broad highway, known as the northern gateway, a part of a comprehensive development plan whereby traffic from the north will enter at the Charles River and swing in a great semi-circle down through Court Street, east around the center of the business district and out to the south at Albany Street, has caused great slices to be taken from the old lines of Court Street through Scollay and Bowdoin Squares and in the path of the advancing boulevard are falling from view old scenes. One would hardly recognize this locality today.

Once Fashion Center
As one stands at the northernmost end of Scollay Square and sees what is happening to the narrow, winding Court and Sudbury streets—streets so typical of the old Boston—it seems to be in place totally unfamiliar. The square at the intersection of Hanover, Howard, Court and Sudbury streets is no longer a narrow strip. It is rapidly becoming a broad, open highway as the great street engineering project goes forward.

So, too, in old Bowdoin Square are great changes in progress. Before business had taken possession of it, Bowdoin Square took rank as an aristocratic quarter. Where the Revere House stood were the grounds and residence of J. Kirk Boott, a leading merchant of his time. The corner opposite the old Revere House used to be the estate of Lieutenant-Governor Armstrong. The two old-fashioned but stately stone houses between the head of Cambridge and Green streets were built by Samuel Parkman, father of Dr. George Parkman.

On the site of the Bowdoin Square church was the mansion house of Theodore Lyman, and near it the estate of Joseph Coolidge. The square, in the days of its glory, was adorned with beautiful shade trees and must have been an attractive spot. Later it became a street-car center, especially for Cambridge cars.

Old Street Lines
Along Cambridge Street toward the Charles River at the junction of Blossom, North Anderson and North Grove streets the old street line has been swept away and is now indicated only by remaining posts and curbstones. Those too will soon be gone.

Among the interesting features of this construction work are the strange scenes that are revealed as old buildings are razed. Places unfamiliar are exposed to view and every day hundreds of persons gather at Scollay Square, Bowdoin Square and along Cambridge Street to watch the progress of the work.

Kindness to Animals Urged in S. P. C. A. State Campaign

Public Schools of Massachusetts Are Co-operating in
Spreading Message Which Is to Teach a Better
Understanding of Humane Needs

An active state-wide campaign to spread the message of kindness to animals through an understanding of their needs was launched today by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in connection with its observance of national Be Kind to Animals Week, which will extend through next Sunday.

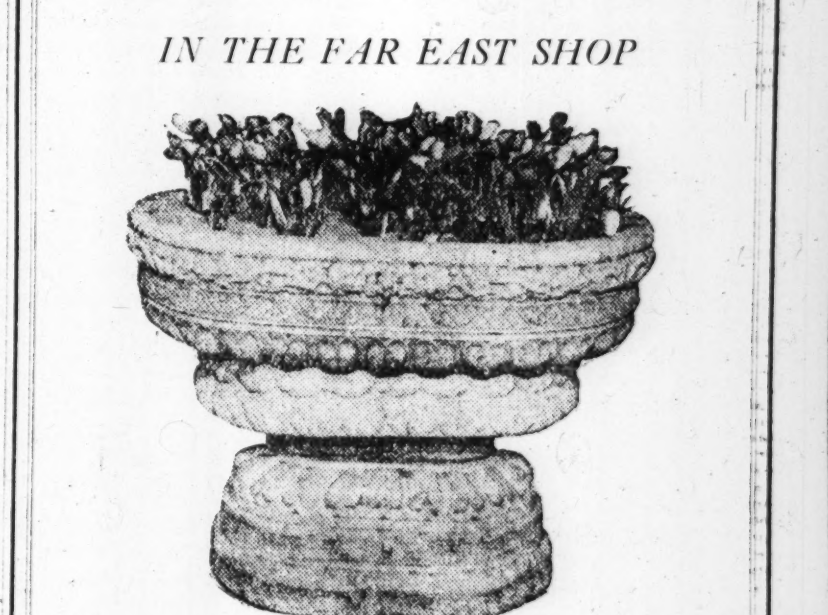
The public schools and other organizations in cities and towns in all parts of the state are co-operating in emphasizing the appeal. Many pamphlets on the subject were distributed to the schools directly, and although officials of the state department of education and of animal industry said that no active plans for aiding in observing the week had been made, widespread interest has been manifested in the schools. Special programs have been arranged in various schools for Friday. Numerous public addresses will be delivered by workers of the M. S. P. C. A. and the American Humane Education Society.

Posters, stressing kindness and consideration for animals, which have been drawn by school children and submitted in the animal poster contest, are now on exhibition in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library. The winners, who have been awarded prizes, will be announced later. Cash prizes have been offered for cartoons appearing in the press any day this month, but preferably this week.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is extending its work in the western part of the State. Theodore V. Pearson, one of the society's officers, has opened headquarters at 31 Elm Street, Springfield, and will have charge of the work in the counties of Hampton, Hampshire, Franklin and Berkshire. It is proposed to cover the four counties more thoroughly and promptly than it has ever been possible to do before.

Mr. Pearson, who was formerly a member of the Everett police force, has been for 12 years with the society. He has had more court cases than any other of the society's prosecuting officers.

According to a statement of Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president, the



IN THE FAR EAST SHOP
A Pair of
Ming Fish Pools
from the Imperial Palace at Peking

When Sir Francis Bacon wrote his suggestions for "the royal ordering of gardens" and for those "which are indeed princelike," he could have had in mind nothing of greater beauty for their embellishment than the two Ming fish pools of sculptured marble which the Wanamaker representative was so fortunate as to find in China last summer, and which have only recently arrived in this country.

For Fountains or Flower Urns
It is possible that the pedestals may be of slightly later date than the basins themselves, but the two parts fit together with such complete harmony of design that there is no slightest feeling of discrepancy. Their beauty, intricately wrought and expressed in frieze superimposed upon frieze—in the curling volutes of breaking waves, the intertwining, undulant curves of flames and dragons modeled in low relief, and the delicately incised running pattern of flower motifs and foliations—is of a sort to reward long hours of enchanted contemplation.

What ravishing fountains these basins would make, is the idea that instantly occurs to one. Or what wholly delightful flower urns—as The Far East Shop itself suggests by filling one with white, primrose yellow and carnation glass tulips, to crest with their gaiety of color the soft time-weathered grays of the patterned marble.

Fourth Gallery, New Building
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POLAND DETERMINES TO FOUND NATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE

HAMBURG, March 28 (Special Correspondence)—Poland, according to a Hamburg shipping journal, has now made up its mind to follow the example of large states and build a mercantile marine of its own. The Polish Department of Trade and Industry is said to be busy working out plans for a mercantile fleet, to be built with the aid of state subsidies. A special committee has been entrusted with the task of elaborating details. The Hamburg paper says that the new Polish mercantile marine is to be started on a comparatively modest scale, the intention of the Government being apparently to build a park of vessels of about the same aggregate tonnage as that owned by Finland.

The reason given by the Poles for this new development is that, under present circumstances the State loses a considerable amount of revenue owing to the fact that the Polish-carrying trade is entirely in the hands of foreign shipping companies.

The Hamburg press, while acknowledging that Poland is perfectly justified in using such an argument, expresses doubt as to whether such an inland country as Poland, with no seacoast, and with very little active experience either in navigation or in maritime organization, is well advised to embark upon an industry in which there are so many risks for the inexperienced and in which other and richer states have recently burned their fingers.

INSPIRATION COPPER'S YEAR
Inspiration Consolidated Copper's net income of \$1,735,825 after federal taxes and depreciation, for 1924 is equal to \$1.44 a share (par \$20) on \$23,539,346 stock, compared with \$2.04, or \$1.72 a share in 1923.

World News in Brief

New York—The General Federation of Women's Clubs announces that through its affiliation with the National Music League it will take an active interest in helping young American musicians who have not yet "arrived" to launch upon their careers in the professional concert world. Every important woman's club throughout the United States will be urged to consent at least one concert a year by some young musician who is seeking to bridge the gulf between student days and a professional appearance.

Deal, Eng.—Some of England's unemployed recently became seekers of hidden treasure. The first job, in which several scores of men were assigned was that of excavations at the Roman, Richborough, Castle, near Deal. About 90 Roman coins were dug up by the excavators, among them being a gold piece of the Emperor Arcadius dating from 388 A. D. to 395 A. D.

Washington—The Sixty-ninth Congress will be asked to authorize funds to build a national gallery of art, at a cost variously estimated from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000, to form a fitting repository for the \$5,000,000 collection, now scattered on the walls of various buildings of the Smithsonian Institution.

New York—Despite New York City's position as the "market place of all America," congestion in the business districts of Manhattan is steadily driving important wholesale markets into New Jersey and neighboring suburban cities, says a report issued by the regional plan of New York and its environs.

Paris—In November last year postage stamps celebrating the four-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the poet, Pierre de Ronsard, were issued. They were for only 50 centimes, and were valid for one month. Specimens of the issue now are being sold to stamp collectors for two francs, or four times the face value.

New York—Charles Steel, senior warden of Saint Thomas' Episcopal Church, here, has presented the institution with \$300,000 for the endowment of Saint Thomas' choir school. He had previously purchased and equipped the two buildings in which the school is housed, at a cost of \$200,000.

Brussels—An international exposition will be held in Brussels in 1930 to celebrate the centenary of Belgium's independence. So far 17,000,000 francs of the 25,000,000 needed have been subscribed.

New York—In recognition of the close ties binding the English-speaking people of the world, the English-Speaking Union of the United States will give a dinner in this city on April 13, the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth. Sir Gilbert Parker, the British author, and James M. Beck, Solicitor-General of the United States, will speak. Similar meetings in other cities of the United States where the union has branches also will be held on that day.

Ottawa—Occupied farm land in Canada showed no fluctuation in 1924, remaining at an average value of 37 an acre, according to the report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The figures included improved and unimproved land, as well as houses, barns and other farm buildings. British Columbia registered the highest average value of farm lands among the provinces, with 596 an acre, and the lowest, with 53 an acre down to 24.

Washington—American participation in the Pan-American Road Congress to be held in Buenos Aires next October is formally announced at the White House. J. Walter Drake, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, will act as chairman of the American delegation.

Topeka, Kan.—State and municipal securities will be taxable in Kansas next year. A protected argument between the two houses of the state legislature has been settled by the passage of a bill, rendering taxable any bond issue subsequent to March 1, 1925. Hereafter federal bonds alone will be tax free in Kansas, and any other bond issue dated after March 1 this year will go on the tax rolls March 1, 1926.

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Art News and Comment—Musical Events

Two Miles of Paintings in Paris Independent Salon

Paris, March 24. Special Correspondence. **A**FTER having fought to obtain the hospitality of the Grand Palais—a far too solemn frame for a show of that kind without jury and without reward—the Société des Artistes Indépendants, driven out of the official precincts by the exhibition of decorative arts, has been welcomed at the Palais de Bois at the Porte-Maitiot. Since its foundation in 1834, the number of the society's exhibitors has steadily increased. It has reached this year the figure of 1891. The 131 rooms are filled with 3505 works—practically all canvases, since the sculptors are few.

Never has a salon imposed such a tiresome job on the art critic. When one has waded through these two miles of paintings one is not inclined to indulgence. The first impression is one of sadness. To cubes and triangles, decidedly abolished, has succeeded a false and perverse ingenueness. Walls have been covered with sketches of muddy color; the most gracious sits appear to have been ravaged by a deluge, and laborious audacities make one regret the past follies. It all wears a uniform of misery. It is here and fatigues.

If the most original of artists have revealed themselves at the Independents, it is averred that most of them quit the salon when they have attained notoriety. A few remain faithful, but they have nothing new to say. The truth is that the Salon des Indépendants, for those artists who can be sure of a future, has lost its raison d'être. It must not be forgotten that the Independents is the old Salon des Refusés in which appeared Manet. Then there was only one salon. But today rival societies abound and any artist worthy of the name could find a way of producing his works in the scores and scores of galleries which hold exhibitions from one end of the year to the other.

What is wanted from a salon of "peu" like the Independents is the revelation of new temperaments. To paint well is not sufficient. We look for original gifts, for the expression of some unexpected aspect of our daily life. What has been said about modern life? What inspiration have the painters drawn from aviation, from motoring, and from the factories? All that has hardly been touched. And yet they call themselves modern. Like their elders they tell us of spring, of sunsets, but with much less skill and much less sentiment. Their modernity shows in their ignorance of draftsmanship and in their unnatural use of colors.

There are a few outstanding pictures. "Le Port," in which Yves Alix makes the best of his qualities of strength and solidity; two lyrical figures of Kéring, almost pleasing in color; "La Guerre," by the austere Gromaire; two small canvases in harmonious tones, by a newcomer, Grach; an "Arlequin," by Serge Perat, who reminds one of Picasso, are among the most notable exhibits at the Salon. Whirls as usual present some samples of his post-card like talent. Raymond Duncan has renewed his customary impetuosity by sending something so little understandable that I am afraid he will miss the mark in the postcard competition. Robert Delaunay lingers in the forgotten days of Orphism.

Deformations in the Rouault manner are scarcer at the Independents than they were at the Salon d'Automne. The publicistic and sentimental are those of Gromaire, Ségou, Friesz, Andre Lhote, Viaminck, who have a quantity of imitators. Picasso and Derain appear to be rather on the decline among the

budding artists in search of a path to follow. The landscape-painter have forsaken Cézanne. His vogue was intense just after the war. Among the sculptors can be mentioned Brecheret, who shows a gigantic "Rhythm" in plaster; José de Creeft, who has a number of graceful bronze and wood figures; and Victor Goussier, the brother of the well-known cartoonist, Sem, who gives an amusing caricatural interpretation of Lucien Guitry. S. H.

Zorn Exhibition Opens in Washington

Washington, April 10. Special Correspondence. **A**SPECIAL exhibition of Anders Zorn's works is being held in the Corcoran Gallery. The collection occupies the entire hemicycle and includes portraits, figure studies, landscapes and genres. The majority of the paintings are in oil; there are few water colors.

The collection was assembled by the Carnegie Institute. Most of the pictures were loaned by Mrs. Zorn. These are supplemented by loans from private and Swedish galleries. Though all these pictures may not present Zorn at his best, it is a representation of his work.



"MONA," FROM AN ETCHING BY ZORN

representative showing. A number of the canvases may be reckoned among modern masterpieces. The "Portrait of Madame Ribot" is a striking contrast in tones, subject, and manner of rendition—a dramatic, arresting, standing characterization peering out from a mass of his black tones. The portrait of "Coquelin Cadet" is valuable as a character study, bespeaking deep knowledge of the art of painting and sympathetic understanding of his subject.

His interiors give glimpses of true Swedish life in clear detail or in delightful shadowy outlines as in "The Dance at Gopsmor." "Grandmother" is a convincing delineation in water color. There are joyous outdoor subjects such as "In My

Gondola," beautifully painted and essentially realistic. The place of honor on the semi-circular wall is occupied by "The Toast" loaned by the Idun Club.

The self-portrait is among a small collection of Zorn etchings loaned by Ralph King of Cleveland and other well known collectors. Paintings made in Spain by Maurice Fromkes, a contemporary American artist, are also being shown at the Corcoran.

In his wandering over Spain Maurice Fromkes never worked with a professional model preferring to choose his subjects from the people as he knew them. The porter, the servants, a shepherd boy in the hills, the shoemaker's daughter, these were his models. And certainly Mr. Fromkes has given tangible expression to what he individually saw.

The Albright Gallery of Buffalo has acquired his "Jacinta and Family" and the Museum of the Rhode Island School of Design has bought his "Spanish Mother"—both of which are included in this exhibition.

He has been able to set down what he saw with vivid telling strokes until a surface like enamel is secured. The figures are undoubtedly types, but excellent Spanish types. The landscapes are perhaps more realistic. In everything he is a subtle luminescent and a master of color.

The third special exhibition of the week at the Corcoran consists of portraits and scenes in silhouette cut by Baroness Maydell. The work displays great skill and cleverness.

Historical French Art Exhibition Held in Vienna

Vienna, March 30. Special Correspondence. **A**T THE Secession Gallery are being shown paintings by the leading French masters of the nineteenth century.

Carl Moll, Austrian painter, made a careful choice from the treasures of the Louvre, from the Luxembourg, and from the French provincial museums. In addition pictures were loaned by private collectors.

This remarkable list opens with David, Ingres, Antoine-Jean de Gros and Delacroix. The Barbizon school was represented by Millet, Corot, Daubigny and Rousseau, followed by Coubert, Manet, Monet and Renoir. After Paul Signac, Seurat and Gross come the youngest generation of this century, Gauguin and Van Gogh and Cézanne.

Comments among visitors seem to point to Manet's "The Balcony" as being of most interest. Renoir's paintings outnumbered those of any other single artist. Delacroix's powerful action must also have had many admirers, and the squared-off Tahitians of Gauguin were found on several canvases. Cézanne's bridge over wet, wet water, was worthy of all praise and Van Gogh's fields were also wet and green. The dancers of Degas formed compositions of soft, blue rhythms.

One visitor found most satisfaction in "The Knitter," by Millet, Corot's "Mill" and Daubigny's "Evening by the Oise," all of the Barbizon school.

New York School of Fine and Applied Art

Special from Monitor Bureau. **N**EW YORK, April 11.—The New York School of Fine and Applied Art has jumped a lap on its fellow schools by staging the annual students' exhibition at the beginning of spring, instead of at the regular graduation time. And this is not the only march stolen on the others by this enterprising and ambitious organization. Under the leadership of Frank A. Parsons, this school has acquired an individuality that is yearly becoming more apparent. Unlike the average school, which runs comfortably and often monotonously along the well-worn grooves of academic teaching, this flourishing academy of fine and applied art has been given the means of achieving special distinction both as a body corporate and as individual workers through the enterprise and discrimination of its founder. One marked innovation was the incorporation of the Hambridge ideas of dynamic symmetry into the school work.

Touring the school premises, dropping into one classroom after another where often as not the students are to be found in the midst of their labors, the visitor will discover a wealth of fresh inspiration for a child's mind. In the various exhibits that are now on view. Even in the designs and contributions of the first year workers, these elements are conspicuous. A series of colored animal designs suitable for a child's story book is as gay and fanciful as one could ask for. Throughout the many departments the touch of the Hambridge system is felt, giving poise, breadth, distinction to the work. Each student's particular talents come forth with increased vigor and invention under theegis of this neo-classic mode of orderly thinking and designing. Whether it be illustration, architecture and decoration, stage and costume design, figure drawing, or commercial design, a lively sense of originality and fresh beauty held in the firm grasp of orderly procedure is uppermost. The highest praise goes to the board of this school for its courage to pioneer in this new direction.

Then, too, a fine attitude toward practicality in art is maintained here, the work always leading directly toward the solution of definite problems. There is a model theater where sets are put up under proper lighting conditions. Half-inch scale models of the "flat" layouts are made in many of the decorating classes, and the students of costume make their designs in fabrics and other material. The study of advertising often leads to the construction of the real article. Stress is laid on the study of art in the museums, and the direct application of the ancient modes of design to present day needs. A Tangra group is seen thus as the inspiration.

The repertoire will be "The Admirable Crichton," "What Every Woman Knows," "Quality Street," "The Little Minister," "Mary Rose" and "A Kiss for Cinderella." Mr. Boucicault hopes to obtain a number of well-known people who have been associated with him in Barrie plays in London.

Maurice Moscovitch, Russian actor, began his Australian season with "The Merchant of Venice." The Melbourne season was disappointing. He is now playing to good houses in "The Outsider" in Sydney, where Guy Bates Post, the American actor, has been welcomed in "The Green Goddess." Mr. Post was here six years ago, and he is well liked in every Australian city. He will soon bring "The Green Goddess" to Melbourne where Mr. Thurston Hall, another American actor, is now appearing in "So This is London!"

F. C. Montagu's play, "Yetta Polowski" has been revived for a run at the new Fortune Theater, London.

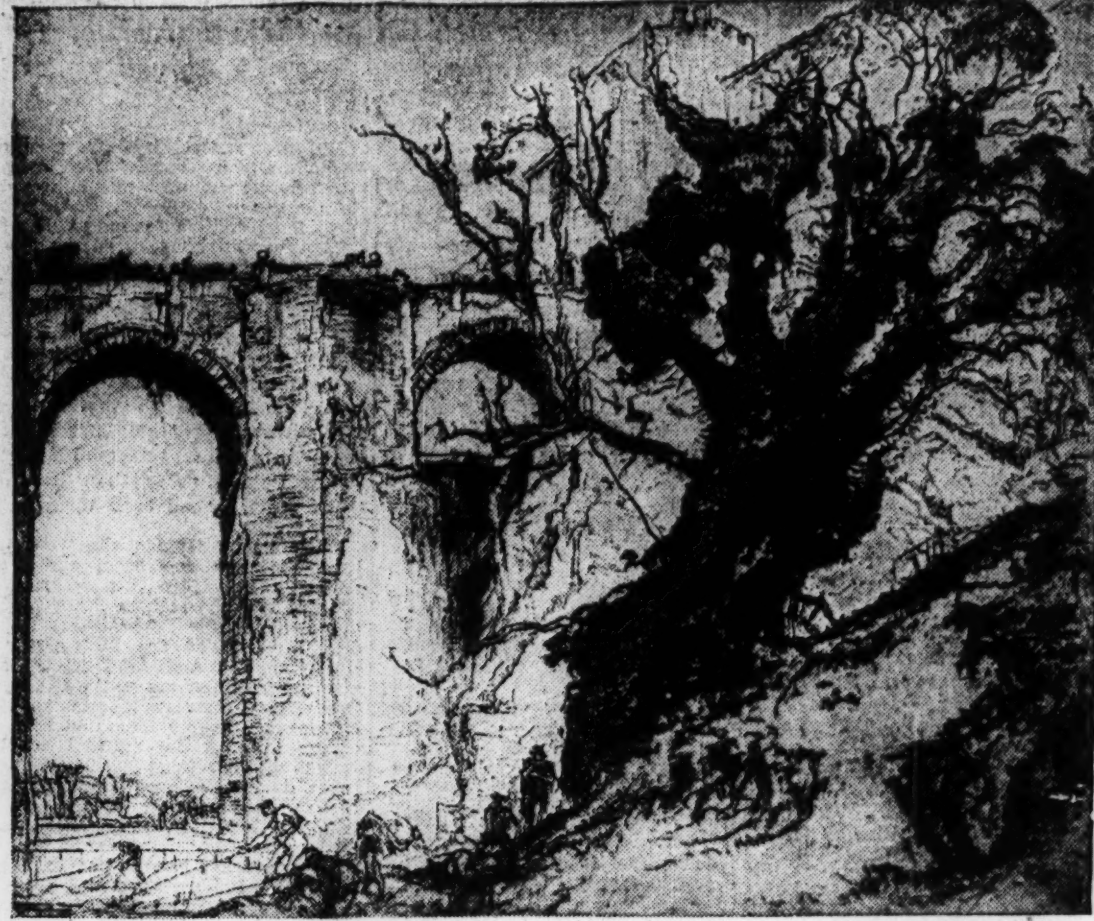
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"ST. MARTIN'S BRIDGE, TOLEDO"



Brangwyn Etching in the Current Exhibition of Modern British Prints at the Brooklyn Museum.

ration for a modern costume ensemble and the study of Chinese porcelains or Egyptian alabaster is turned to strict account in the construction of mannequins, window models, etc.

With the London branch, and the newly added department located in Florence, Italy, the Parsons school is going after beauty as near the various sources as possible, and is bringing the results of such study into direct application to the requirements of the day. Good taste, right proportion, enlarged individuality, and a deep pleasure are the very obvious findings in the work of these students. They all have a rare chance to profit from such basic instruction when they emerge into the wide, wide world. And they are needed too on every hand, to bring out a greater sense of beauty and order in the accessories of this world.

"Adventure"

Special from Monitor Bureau. **N**EW YORK, April 13.—Rialto Theater, "Adventure," a motion picture adapted by A. P. Younger and L. G. Ripley from Jack London's novel, directed by Victor Fleming. Here is adventure and plenty. London's tale springs straight into the thick of it. Among the Solomon Islands where the natives are very bleak and bushy and the white fella has to handle things with a high hand, a young white man, in search of adventure comes upon a white man in the last stages of fighting the hostile natives and keeping his ranch together. She brings her little crew ashore and takes up the white man's burden until he is on his feet again. They are both of the right sort, and finally manage a sort of business partnership.

Tom Moore is the man, he of the ingratiating smile and kindly face, and Pauline Starke is the girl, she of the trig, business-like make-up and vivacious charm. Together they make a really interesting combination, keeping the seesaw going at full pace, and doing with a sudden unexpected shift of balance. Mr. Moore is one of the real assets to the screen, and Miss Starke has a brilliant future staring her in the face. They both make the most of every point, and Mr. Fleming's direction is so clear and plausible that they gain an extra point at every sequence.

Wallace Beery and Raymond Hatton are a splendid and amusing pair of rough islanders, and the natives are well picked for their tasks. The picture is filled with atmosphere, even if some of the palms are not as convincingly set about as they might be. The photography is finely achieved, and altogether "Adventure" registers extremely well. R. F.

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Third Biennial Exhibit in Rome

ROME, Italy (Special Correspondence).—In the third Biennial Exhibition of Art in Rome, place of honor has been given to two famous artists, Corot and Lenbach, who lived in Rome for many years and drew their inspiration from the country and the people of Italy.

A room each is given to two modern artists—Gordon Craig, who appears here as an etcher on wood, and Maurice Stern. The latter, an American, shows paintings and drawings done in the island of Bali and also in the villages of the Roman campagna. All he does is modern in conception, touched by an evolved archaic style.

The foreign sections are represented by a group of Polish artists in whose country a rebirth of art is clearly taking place. Their work shows a delicate taste for decoration. There is also a Swiss group in which Vallet stands out as the most powerful painter; another of Bavarian artists, including Franz Stuck, Huberman, Junk and Eriker, to mention only the best known, and finally, an Austrian group headed by Ambrosi, a Viennese sculptor.

The remaining part of the exhibition is occupied by Italian artists. The greatest names in Italian contemporary art, however, do not appear, probably because they had all shown works lately at Venice. Onarato Carlandi fills the whole of a large room with a collection of his landscapes. Beside this representative of the older generation the work of a very young man, Primo Conti, is in striking contrast. In a few large canvases the latter attempts great compositions brushed in with violence of color and dramatic force.

A large section of the exhibition is also devoted to modern religious art.

Syd Chaplin, who played the leading role in "Charley's Aunt," is to be starred in a series of feature comedies by the Warner Brothers. The first of these will be based on Harold McGrath's old story, "The Man on the Box." Fred Newmeyer, who made many of the Harold Lloyd pictures, is to direct.

Edgar Nelson will have the principal comedy rôle in "Broke" in which George MacFarlane will be starred.

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A PLAY ALL CHICAGO SHOULD FLOCK TO SEE.—Amy Leslie, News.

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The Future of Irish Music

Dublin, March 13. Special Correspondence. **D**R. LARCHET, professor of music at the National University, has been discussing on the future of Irish music. He pointed out that if Irish music was to be developed, its course must be guided by two stars.

In the first place, the future Irish composer must be thoroughly versed in the musical classics, and study the best music, not merely the ancient and modern, but even the ultra-modern. During the last few years a complete change of outlook had come to Ireland. Ireland had taken her place among the nations; and it would be well if Irishmen examined their musical consciences in this regard in order to see what they could do to improve Ireland's position from a musical standpoint.

The Irish Scale
At the same time, he pointed out, Ireland had to be faithful to her own musical past. She had her own manner of expressing her musical self, something that marked her own individuality and made of Irish music something that was not like the music of any other country. While it was necessary to study the music that was being made in other countries, it was necessary first of all for Irishmen to study their own music.

Ireland had in her folk song a great heritage, and so far no attempt had been made to understand the scale in which these beautiful old songs had been set. In the true Irish scale the half-tones occurred elsewhere than in the modern diatonic scale; and to the true ear the accent and quality of Irish music could be retained only when it was set in the scale in which it was originally conceived. The true continuity of Irish music lay in the Irish scale.

Melodies Spoiled
Thomas Moore had been a great offender in this regard. He had not given the beautiful old melodies exactly as he got them from Petrie, the great Irish scholar. Both he and Stephenson, who followed him, changed the notes, perhaps in order to fit the old air into the ordinary diatonic scale, and so they spoiled

the music. When Sir Charles Stanford wrote anything free of the Irish atmosphere, his music failed, but when he utilized an Irish melody or a fragment of one, the transformation was so great as to place him among the great composers. Such was the compelling power of Irish music on the Irish thought, although Stanford himself did not use the true Irish scale.

Years of study, of an exacting and unremunerative kind, would be necessary before the Irish atmosphere could be obtained; but in the end the gain would outweigh the labor, for it was upon this road that the future of Irish music lay.

British Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 31.—Oscar Asche will produce his play, "In the Good Old Days," about the end of May probably in Glasgow. Percy Fletcher wrote the music and Cecil Aldin designed the settings.

"Does It Matter," by Frank Station, will probably come to London after a short provincial tour.

Charles Windermere, whose three-act play, "The Oyster," was produced at Brighton last year, has revised it in collaboration with H. F. Maltby. After a tour the play will probably reach London in the early summer.

Sutton Vane's new play "Overture" is announced for London production. The Repertory Players are to present "Mary's John," by Harold Brightmore, on April 19, in London, with Olga Lindo in the leading female part.

The musical comedy "Frasquita" which has been on tour since Christmases will be presented shortly at the Princes Theater, London, with José Collins in the leading rôle.

"Saint John" will be withdrawn from the Regent's Theater, London, on April 25.

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Feted and Feasted by Savages Deep in the Brazilian Jungle

Long River Trip Brings Adventurous Americans to the Tribal House at Taraqua

By W. DUVAL BROWN

TARAQUA can be found on the map, or some maps, but it should not be. Its improper existence on the maps is all due to the restless, restless of an explorer with theodolite and compass, and an unseemly desire to make definite all things upon the face of the earth. The wretches will soon destroy the "unknown" and leave no place upon which to rest one's nebulous dreams of pleasant things and places.

No, Taraqua is not an island, a pin dot in the mid-Pacific. It may be found in the upper Amazon region of Brazil. It is on the Uaupes or Walpiti River, depending upon whether or not the speaker is an American or a German. Just at sundown our steamer swung from the muddy and turbulent waters of the Madeira River into those of the Amazon dark and silent. We had come upon the mighty king of rivers from the land side traveling down from the Bolivian highlands. Early the next morning our ship anchored off Manaus, that inland port and modern city in the midst of many thousands square miles of tropical forest and jungle.

Lazy Tropic Night

After several weeks in Manaus waiting for a boat we were finally off for Santa Isabel, the first lap of our journey, 400 miles up the Rio Negro. It was past midnight when the Inca swung her snub nose out into the black, silent and swift running waters of the Negro. I roused up only for a few moments to watch the receding lights of Manaus and to wonder how any one could navigate a ship through such blackness. Black in the heavens above and the waters underneath us, a soft tropical darkness, though, that enveloped like a mantle, a lazy soft mantle, not the hard alpine blackness of the north.

The good ship Inca was well built though not for speed. But then one never worries about speed on the equator, where there is no hurry and no is pleasant if not always exciting. The Inca seemed comfortable enough even going up the river and like a floating palace coming down after several weeks in the bush. The state-rooms were large enough, but no one slept in them except the "gringo" who could not appreciate the comfort of a good Brazilian hammock. All the passengers and crew hung their hammocks around the deck, and under the dining room table and under the bright electric lights which burned all night yet did not seem to disturb their slumbers.

Brazilian River Etiquette

The Inca, like all good ships, had her set forms of what was and wasn't. It was quite right to go to the first cabin at 7 o'clock, a. m., in pajamas and slippers without socks. The Amazonian seems to have a strong antipathy to socks and only wears them when it is unavoidable. Notwithstanding the fact that there were ladies aboard, pajamas and said sockless slippers were correct, even for the captain, until breakfast or the midday meal served at 11:30. This was a most unusual dressed and wearing a coat. A collar or even a shirt are not absolutely essential, though better form. Tea served at 2:30, not required, though pajamas not allowed. Dinner at 5:30, not "de rigueur." Tea again at 8 p. m., informal, though not quite to pajamas. One of the anecdotes of the river, told in Bolivia, tells of a wealthy traveler on a rather pretentious river boat who came to the table without his tie. The next day when the Bolivian came to the table the captain passed a tie down the long table to him. He accepted gracefully and put on the tie. The next day at the table the Bolivian very impressively passed along a pair of socks to the captain. The captain's omission was not above board and therefore not considered so grave in Brazilian river etiquette.

At Santa Isabel, after arranging to have most of our baggage go up the Uaupes River by row boat, we went on ahead to San Gabriel Mission in a launch where we waited for the luggage to overtake us. The last 30 miles before reaching San Gabriel was rapid water and it took the launch more than 15 hours to make this distance.

From "Baraca" to "Baraca" After many delays and worries we were finally dispatched by the last Portuguese trader for Taraqua, beyond which point his Indians would not take us. We were now traveling in a 20 foot boat propelled by eight Indians and a pilot, not that the latter did much propelling. The Indians would stand all day and row with long oars made by lashing the usual round bladed paddle of the Amazon to a long pole, thus making an oar eight or nine feet long. All day these modern galley slaves would stand and row patiently, rarely stopping to rest and eating their meals one at a time so as not to delay progress. They were bright and would often continue rowing until after dark so as to reach the "baraca," a palm thatched hut, where they had evidently decided among themselves that we should spend the night.

One night, after going for several hours through the darkness, we found the ground level of the "baraca" several feet under water. It was sad and dreary in the pale moonlight, that little palm-thatched hut standing in black water up to its bedraggled eaves. And we had counted on its being home for the night! There was nothing to do but tie up the boat to the ridgepole and spend the night aboard. We managed to swing our hammocks on the boat, and were fairly comfortable, though supperless. The Indians huddled about anywhere they could. One spent the night beside my hammock with his arms clasped around his knees drawn up so that he could rest his head upon them; and he seemed to sleep. A river journey in that region gives one an impression of blackness and gloom relieved only by the sunshine of the clearings and the sparkle of the wind-ruffled waters in midstream. The dense forest that one never entered, only peered into, dark and dank, stretching one knew, for hundreds of miles on all sides, and the black, silent and swift-running river that often invaded the forest as far as the eye could penetrate—both

Within the Tribal House

The "malorca," or tribal house, was typical of such houses in this region of the upper Amazon Basin, being a large palm-thatched house 70 by 80 feet with a pitch at the eaves of about five feet and at the ridgepole 25. Except for a door at each end there was no other opening. In this house lived the whole tribe, about 50



A Village Under One Roof, the "Malorca" or Tribal House, Taraqua, Brazil, Where Fifty People Live.

people in this instance. Each family was assigned a space on one side or the other of the center aisle as marked off by the upright posts supporting the roof. In this space each family swung their hammocks, slept, cooked and stored their few possessions, and carried on the business of life in pleasant sociability and unconscious publicity. Down the center of the "malorca" a space 20 feet wide was kept clear and corresponded to the village street. The chief in all the "malorcas" we visited always occupied the space at the back left. The "malorca" strikes one as being a most excellent idea, being in effect a village under cover. When the villagers wish to visit one another there is no need to go out into the broiling sun or the tropical downpour as the case may be. During the day a "malorca" is cool and comfortable due to the high-pitched thatched roof, and at night both doors are closed, thus keeping out some of the penetrating dampness of the tropical nights. The gable ends were thatched with only one layer of palm leaves so that the smoke from the cooking fires drifted out through the gable ends without being a nuisance to the community within.

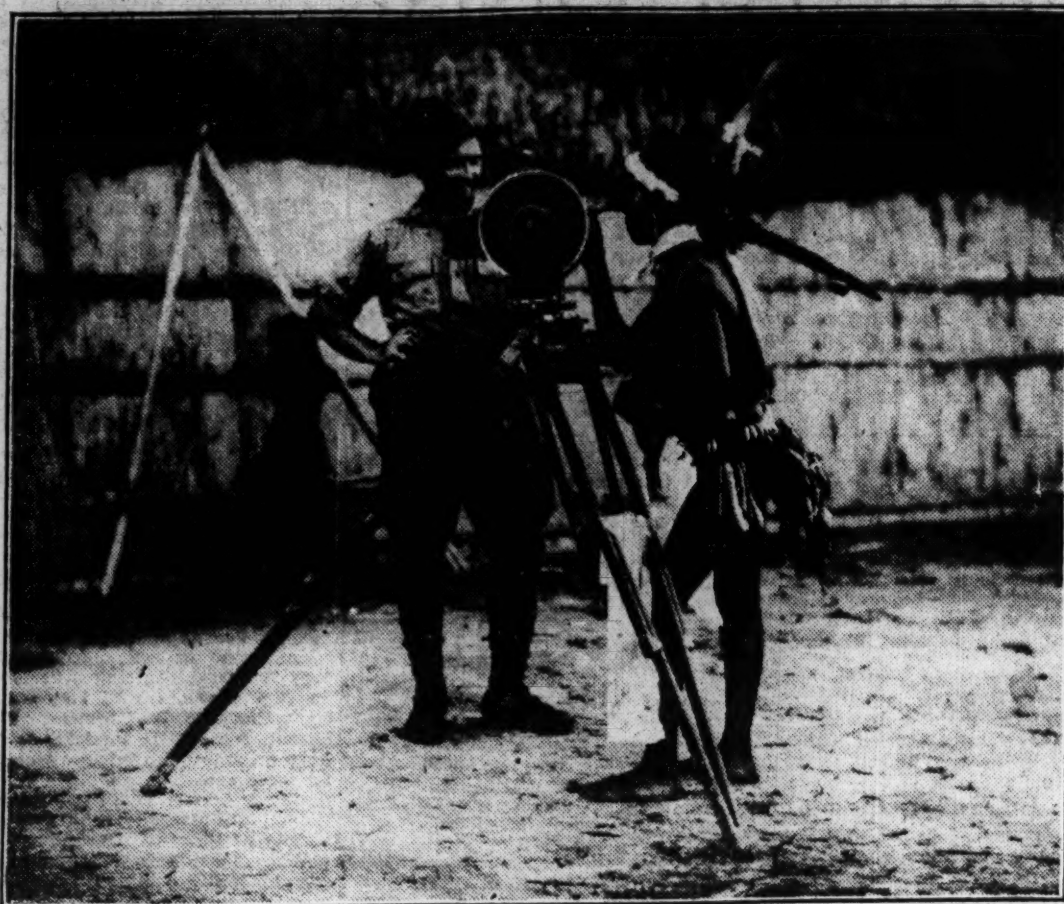
Every one at Taraqua was indifferent and uninterested, showing no surprise or pleasure at the arrival of the strangers within their gates. We stood just inside the "malorca," not quite knowing what to do, while some one went out to find the chief. The men rather impressed one as talking about, and new ones would emerge from the shadows ever and anon. They wore only an abbreviated loin cloth or "gee" string, held in place by a cord around the waist. Naked men seem larger than they are, and these with close cropped, bristling hair looked rather startling, until one became accustomed to them. The women wore long and full culottes, their bodies being bare above the waist. They were almost pretty and carried themselves very gracefully. Their thick, black, glossy hair was worn in a loose and graceful knot low on the neck, which gave them a rather demure and 1830 appearance. And, really, they were very modest and well behaved little ladies. In a few days we were on good terms with all of them and wondered that we had ever the chief of them as being anything but pleasant, simple and likable folk.

By the next morning we had determined to let our boat and crew go back down the river and to buy an old dilapidated boat from the chief, and use it for the rest of the journey. We had found that it was easy enough to get Indians for a crew, but difficult to hire a boat. After deciding to stay at Taraqua until the old boat, christened by us The Lament, could be rejuvenated, we put up our tent and spent a busy day making things comfortable. The natives had never seen a tent before, and they probably are still talking about it.

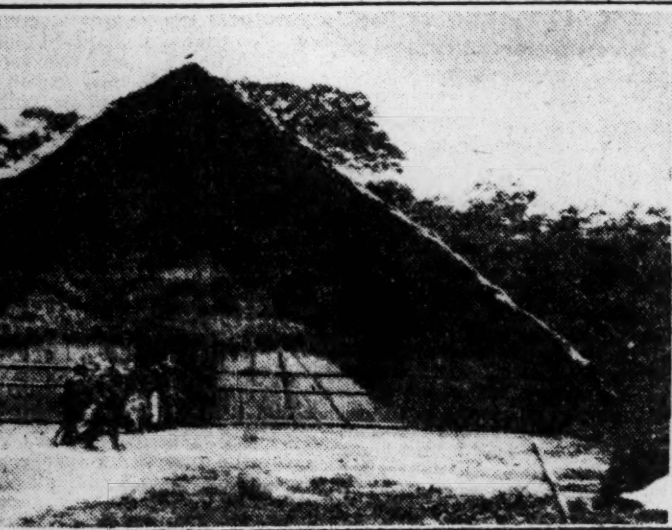
A Feast of Honor

A few days after our arrival at Taraqua, Miguel the chief, gave us to understand that he had called a "fiesta" in our honor. Time meant so little to Miguel that he had apparently never learned the difference between days and weeks so we were not very sure as to when the fiesta would be, but by Saturday afternoon we could see that preparations were being made for the occasion. Sunday morning it was bright and fair, a smiling day such as Sunday even in the jungle should be. The guests, all Indians, began arriving early. The little dugout canoes came gliding over the black waters, each carrying an entire family, babies, hammocks, pots and kettles piled high; and generally the "yaller" dog perched in the bow, alert, determined to miss nothing. Each family brought their

New and Strange Entertainment Reaches Taraqua



Getting Acquainted With a Motion Picture Camera.



A Village Under One Roof, the "Malorca" or Tribal House, Taraqua, Brazil, Where Fifty People Live.

household goods and food, as they expected to stay a day or two and food was too scarce for them to think of being the guests of the chief during their stay. The visitors were assigned a section of the "malorca" near the front door where they established themselves and seemed to be entirely at home. By midday Sunday all the braves had begun to put on their gay feathered headdresses and other adornments, for clothes were something they did not have or particularly desire. Each man had his paraphernalia stored in a small box made from the butt of the royal palm leaf. In the "malorca" these boxes are always kept suspended from the roof so that the ants will not destroy the feather work. The young bucks were the ones that took the most trouble in adorning themselves. One, a sociable, happy sort of fellow, took more than an hour to get everything to his taste. He sat there on the ground in front of the "malorca," knees drawn up, a mirror resting on them, and took great pains in adjusting his headdress and in directing the fellow that was helping him. The finishing touch came when he sent a little Indian to the banana patch for a small green banana. He bit the end off and with the sunny sap that exuded he plastered down, with this jungle salamb, the short hair in front of his ears and below the headdress. A refined, finishing touch, worthy of a civilized dandy. The conventional headdress was a wide band of short feathers with a bunch of long feathers rising from the back. Some of the braves had a string of boar of feathers hanging from the headdress down their back to below the knees. Around the waist they wore a belt of alligators' teeth, around the ankles, anklets of large, hard seed pods; and over each hip a bunch of fresh sweet-smelling herbs. This costume against their lithe, reddish-brown bodies made a stunning effect.

DOG VACCINATION MEETS OPPOSITION

Kansas City Residents Protest Against Compulsory Measure

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11 (Special)—A proposed city ordinance calling for compulsory vaccination of dogs has met vigorous opposition from dog owners and other individuals here. The ordinance now is in the hands of a city council committee, and indications are it will not be presented to the council because of the opposition.

A similar ordinance was defeated by the council two years ago. Veterinarians, it is said, are responsible for the pending ordinance, as for the previous measure. According to the ordinance now proposed, all dogs in the city would be inoculated annually with a so-called anti-rabies serum, and veterinarians would charge fees ranging from \$3 to \$5 for each inoculation.

At a hearing on the ordinance, more than half the persons present protested against its passage. It was explained that the ordinance was unnecessary, since most of the dogs owned in the city were kept indoors. Other persons held that the use of the serum proposed would be valueless. It also was testified that the serum treatment on animals at local stockyards had proved useless.

Humane care or merciful disposal of stray dogs was advocated as an adequate means of protecting the public. No further hearings on the ordinance are scheduled. If it is not submitted to the council by April 20, it will have no legal status.

PINE WEEVIL TO BE STUDIED AMHERST, Mass., April 13—Gifts of \$5000 for two years' study of white pine weevil were announced here today by S. T. Dana, director of the northeastern forest experiment station.

GLASGOW SLUMS DISAPPEARING

Unfit Houses Demolished and New Ones Erected for Low Rent

GLASGOW, March 22 (Special Correspondence)—Although Glasgow has for some time had an unenviable reputation on account of its many slum dwellings, no one will deny the sincerity and persistence of the corporation in their efforts to provide more homelike abodes for the slum dwellers. As far back as 1919 the medical officer of health for the city reported that there were within the bounds of the city 11,000 houses unfit for habitation.

After protracted negotiations a start was made in the end of 1923 with a scheme, sanctioned by the Scottish Board of Health, to deal with 2028 slum houses. Of these, between 600 and 700 have now been demolished, but it will probably be two years before the scheme is completed.

The main hindrance is the difficulty of providing alternative accommodation, and it would at present appear to be impossible to move more rapidly on account of the slowness and the high cost of building. New houses have been built as near as possible to the old slum quarters, and single-apartment and room-and-kitchen houses of ancient type have been replaced by comfortable houses of two or three apartments, with kitchenette and bathroom.

The rent of the new houses, with the Government subsidy, is not much in excess of the exorbitant rents paid in the old slums, and the people who have been removed to these houses have been able to meet the difference. So far as experience goes, too, the tenants have, to at least 95 per cent, made an earnest endeavor to live up to the new conditions.

Besides replacing slum dwellings with suitable homes, the corporation has built and let, under the 1919 Housing Act, 5000 houses, none of which has less than three apartments with kitchenette and bathroom. Of that number 4000 are cottages with little gardens, and the rest are tenements with six houses in each.

The new suburb of Mosspark contains about 1500 cottage houses. Other houses, to the number of 2500, are in course of construction in different parts of the city, and another new suburb is being opened up on the estates of Knightswood, Cowdenhill, and Bankhead, where the whole scheme will include 5500 cottages built round a public park of 100 acres.

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BRITISH FARMER WILL NOT CONFER

Both Agricultural Union Decline Government Plan of Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 27—The much-discussed proposal of the Government to hold a conference of the owners, farmers, and farm workers for the purpose of deciding upon a permanent agricultural policy has now been abandoned. This decision is the direct outcome of the refusal of both of the unions representing agricultural workers to accept the invitation to join the conference.

During the last few weeks, hopes had been entertained that the Government would find a way over this difficulty by inviting unofficial workers' representatives to the conference, but it has subsequently transpired that, had the Minister of Agriculture adopted this course, the National Farmers' Union would have declined to send their delegates. In these circumstances, it became obvious that the Government had no alternative but to abandon the idea of the conference.

Fortunately, however, this decision does not mean that the Government will take no steps to restore prosperity to the countryside. On the contrary, there is plenty of evidence to show that the Cabinet is fully alive to the necessity of prompt action in the matter. In the first place, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Edward Wood, is to invite the various associations representing landowners, farmers, and farm workers respectively, to submit to him any ideas they may have for the betterment of the industry.

These suggestions will be carefully examined by the Ministry and, if agreement can be reached upon them, they will doubtless be embodied in the future agricultural policy of the Government. An invitation to submit proposals is also extended to "those interested in the land," but it is pointed out that the Ministry realize that any scheme of subsidies or protection would not be acceptable.

In the meantime there is to be no delay in bringing forward legislation to deal with certain agricultural matters that do not involve much controversy. The steps that the Government intend to take in the near future include the introduction of a merchandise marks bill, which small holders particularly require; a new tithe bill; a bill dealing with hop control, which ends in August next; the provision of assistance for the sugar beet industry; revision of the agricultural rating system; assistance in the upkeep of rural roads; and the introduction of a milk bill. The Ministry has also given an undertaking to open negotiations with the railway companies with the object of ascertaining whether the rates for agricultural produce can be reduced. Of late years, farmers have repeatedly expressed dissatisfaction with the existing scale of charges.

BRITAIN INITIATES FARM SCHOLARSHIP

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 2—Further facilities for the training of agricultural organizers and lecturers have recently been made by the agricultural departments of England and Wales and Scotland, acting in conjunction with the development commission. A new class of scholarships has been instituted for the purpose of providing men to take up posts under county councils as organizers or lecturers at agricultural departments of universities, agricultural colleges and farm institutes.

The courses are of two years' duration, the first of which will be spent on investigation work in England, and the second will be spent in other countries. The value of the scholarships in the first year will be £200 each, and in the second year will include an extra amount to cover costs of travel abroad. The scholarships are expected, in time, to raise the level of agricultural knowledge and efficiency throughout the country.

SUNSET STORIES

William Picker, Son & Co.

"SAY it after me," said Mr. Picker, "and when you've learnt how to say it then you can start to shoot it, and the better you shoot it the better the business." Billie Picker set the paint pot down on the floor of the shed and put his little hand to his mouth in imitation of his father. "Any rag-gorbo," he repeated carefully.

"Now then sing it out so that all the streets round can hear," said Mr. Picker. "Any rag-gorbo!" shouted Billie. "That's the idea," said Mr. Picker. "That'll fetch 'em. Now give me a hand with the paint. You hold the pot here while I get the sign fixed. 'William Picker & Son'—that's you, Bill me lad—'Rag and Bone Merchants'." He painted the words laboriously on the side of his little cart and bordered them with flourishes. Then he painted three stripes—red, white and blue—all round the edge of the cart to show his loyalty to his country.

"Now, then, ain't a bonny bit of work. I don't know what 'a' said Mr. Picker, and when we've got Pansy hitched in between the shafts there won't be a prettier turnout in all the town."

Pansy lifted her head from her stall. She was a fat little pony with a frizzy mane that looked as if it had been put into damp curling rags. "ASKS FOR MERCY FOR FUR ANIMALS S. P. C. A. Secretary Urges More Humane Methods in Use of Traps"

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 31 (Special Correspondence)—As a campaign of education against the use of steel traps for the capture of fur-bearing animals, Miss Margaret Rochester, secretary of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is giving a series of lectures in the small town of Erie county.

In an interview, Miss Rochester said she believed also in educating public opinion to the point where the wearing of furs seemed criminally useless, and in the need for legislation prohibiting the use of steel traps.

"While we are not quite satisfied with the methods of killing animals used on the fox farms now existent in New York State, we believe that with proper supervision such farms should prove humanitarian substitutes for steel traps," Miss Rochester said.

"If the trapper would visit his traps every day, the suffering of the animals would be lessened. But, as it is, in bad weather, the traps are not visited in three or four days. Thus the trapped animals suffer from starvation, exposure, and laceration. Often they are devoured by larger animals."

"In this state, the law prohibits the use of steel traps in the case of rabbits only. Unfortunately, there are many other small animals in this vicinity which can be caught in this way. It is for this reason that the humane society is conducting a series of lectures in rural centers. 'I am positive that if women realized the suffering represented in their fur wraps, they would cease to wear them. I believe that fur wraps and collars are unnecessary even in the winter, and there is no excuse whatever for the trimming of spring and summer garments with furs. The use of fur on summer clothing unfortunately is unusually popular this year.'"

"Surely women cannot know of the suffering the traps cause animals, or they would forgo their trimmings of fur."

overnight, and a tail that was so thick that there was no doing anything with it.

"We'll put a white ribbon on Pansy," said Billie.

"So we will," said his father. "And I'll wear my red cap," said Billie.

"So you shall," said his father. "And what can you have for blue?" asked Billie.

"Why, my big muffler," said his father. So the next day, quite early, William Picker & Son harnessed Pansy into the beautiful little cart and laid a pile of new sacks in order at the back, and started off down the road. The sun was shining, and everybody stopped to look at them. Billie strode along beside his father, and kept repeating over and over to himself, "Any rag-gorbo!"

"When we get into the King's Road we'll start calling," said Mr. Picker. "You haven't forgotten what I taught you?"

Billie shook his head. He felt that the big moment of his life work was at hand. "Now then—" said Mr. Picker. And putting his great hand to his mouth he gave an enormous call.

"Any rag-gorbo! Any rag-gorbo!" Exactly what happened Billie never knew. He was so overcome by the tremendous sound that came from his father's mouth, and so excited generally that he forgot to call himself. Pansy had come to halt by the side of the path; his father was pulling sacks out of the cart, and quite a number of people seemed to be talking to him.

Rags and bones and all manner of things were being stowed away in the sacks, and Billie tugged and nudged and loaded up until he was hot with excitement and exertion. And all the time his father's great voice boomed ahead, "Any rag-gorbo, any rag-gorbo!"

When the day was ended they went home triumphantly with Billie perched up on the top of the sacks. Pansy's ribbon had come a bit undone and flapped about her neck, and Mr. Picker's hands were very dirty, but his face glowed and his eyes shone.

"Billie," he said, "it's a splendid day we are, and its good business we've done."

"I wish we had put 'William Picker, Son & Co.' on the cart," said Billie, and then Pansy could have been included.

"That's true," said his father, "she's a big addition to the firm. We'll paint it on right away, and what's more we'll buy her a special feed of oats for her supper."

OKANAGAN VALLEY SEEKING TOURISTS KELOWNA, B. C., April 7 (Special Correspondence)—At the first annual meeting of the Okanagan-Caribou Trail Association representatives were in attendance from all towns of the Okanagan Valley from Wenatchee, Wash., northward to Armstrong, B. C., as well as from Kamloops and the Salmon Arm district. It was reported that every town on the trail had experienced a decided increase in the number of tourists since the organization of the international body.

The association decided to put on a campaign for advertising so that the field from which tourists will be drawn will be enlarged. Keeping in mind the historical importance of this tourist route, the position of official historian was added to the regular officers. Judge William C. Brown of Okanagan, Wash., was appointed to the position. Announcement was made that this year sight-seeing tours have been arranged by a Summerland firm which will take parties into the interior of the province over the historic old trail.

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Lively Interest in Study of Latin and Greek Not Aided by Grammar

London, Eng. Special Correspondence

THE time-honored method of teaching both Latin and Greek is centered in a prolonged and thorough drilling in grammar. And this method has slain its thousands. It was, and still is in many cases, the barrier which has effectively stopped many an intelligent pupil from entering into a delectable land. No one, not even the most ardent reformer, so far as I know, disputes the necessity of a knowledge of grammar. Nor do they desire that the work of their pupils should be slipshod and inaccurate—an accusation too often brought against them. What they desire is greater accuracy, not less, but they recognize that accuracy is a plant of slow growth, and that to insist on it remorselessly at the beginning of things is to produce a mechanical accuracy which gets nowhere.

The constant drill, the memorizing of a multitude of strange forms before any real study of the language begins—much more before any acquaintance with the great authors can be allowed—has been responsible for the denuding of the classics. Possibly one reason is that the study has begun too early before the pupil has any real knowledge of his own language. Anyhow grammar has become an end in itself, instead of a means to something much more important. For it is true that almost anybody can learn grammatical forms by heart. Indeed my own experience as a teacher has been that the less talented pupil the more easily he learnt his grammar. The intelligent pupil revolted against it. But when it became a question of applying the grammar, of using it as a key to unlock a treasure house the obtuse of course was utterly at a loss. He had crammed a combination of words without the least idea that it had any meaning or purpose.

Called "The Hucks"

Nor, indeed, had it any meaning or purpose as he learnt it. It is appalling to think of the waste of time and the expense of intelligence that resulted. Routine lay upon us like a

frost. Any teacher who revolted against this heartbreaking and mind-breaking business very soon found that he was running his head against the hardest of stone walls. He lost not only his pupils, but often his job. For his pupils had to pass the examiner, and the examiner saw to it that all the most irregular and exceptional forms had to be thoroughly known before any progress could be allowed. Back went the form to its hucks again. It is so easy to examine in grammar. The answer is either "right or wrong." And so we set out pupils to learn the stupid jingles and idiotic doggerel that disgraced the textbooks. The brains had gone out of the thing! The pupil was of course never allowed to think for himself—his was not to reason but to obey. No wonder that the study of the classics was fast withering under such a blighting influence. One wonders that any love for them survived. That it did in some cases, a magnificent tribute to the inherent worth of the study.

Thanks to Pioneers

Now thanks to the work of a few pioneers a more sensible system is slowly making its way. Grammar is being abandoned and absorbed into the study of the language. The study of it comes not first in the order

A University Visit by a Legislature

Urbana, Ill. Special Correspondence

THE University of Illinois is asking of the present state administration an appropriation of \$10,000,000 to cover its needs for the next two years. If the Legislature fails to grant this demand for funds it will not be because the budget was presented in a crude and awkward fashion. In fact a forceful plan is being carried out to present the accom-

Dutch Garden Map of the World

The Hague, Holland Special Correspondence

TEN years ago, in a remote northern province of Holland, the head of the village school made a "garden" of the world within the school grounds. This "garden" is a map of huge proportions drawn on the ground. The borders of countries are indicated by narrow patches of green turf; the oceans and straits are marked out by black soil. Small chestnut trees, stately palm-trees of the Orient, and the main products of the different countries are deposited on the places of the map where they belong. Sugar, tea, coconut, and other tropical products are in Java, and all kinds of spices are found in the Moluccas.

Mr. Borman's study of childhood. He was struck by the natural vivacity of youth and their need of activity, and he saw, at the same time, that sitting on the school benches for long periods together was evidently against the child's natural inclinations. It was clear to him that the imagination of the child could be greatly helped by certain symbols and objects.

After 10 years of quiet work, helped by his wife, who is the only teacher at Mr. Borman's school at Vliederveen, his system is attracting more general attention. This wider attention has been brought out by the demonstrations of Mr. Borman and several pupils of his school in some of the principal towns in Holland, whilst a more complete demonstration of the garden is going to be prepared in the Amsterdam stadium. The demonstrations have attracted a keen interest, and a significant fact is that these pupils from a small village, unaccustomed to a large audience, moved about quietly and freely in entirely new surroundings.

The first part of the demonstration included the "dramatizing" of Amsterdam's history. A piece of paper was laid on the ground, representing the oldest settlement on the spot where nowadays Holland's capital is standing. One of the five boys who acted in this object-lesson told how Amsterdam got its name by the river Amstel. Another boy continued the story, while every time the town was materially extended a new piece of paper in the shape of the extension was added to the map, each of them of a different color. Amsterdam's history formed the connection for the story of the Dutch East Indian colonies. One boy representing a Portuguese walked on the map along the Cape and discovered thus the sea road to the Indies. Another boy, representing the Dutchman, made the same trip, returning with the products of these islands. In the meantime reciting the most important historical and geographical dates in connection with their trips and the lands they visited.

History Dramatized

Later some events of the world's history were illustrated. The banner of Hannibal was borne by one boy, while simultaneously another boy, representing the Carthaginian, was conquering. Later Constantine the Great appeared on the scene with the communication that the center of the world had passed from Rome to Byzantium, this being symbolized by a boy changing his name to the first to the latter city on the map. Francis Drake, a boy who made extensive sea trips on the map, came home from America with a potato which he had introduced into Europe at the Court of Queen Elizabeth.

Not only geography and history were dramatized, but also arithmetic and languages. Both were connected by geography. In the arithmetic lesson a boy placed himself on Java and sold a number of coconuts to another boy in Holland bringing in the names of the shipping lines, and writing down in English some of the geographical facts of this continent. The performance was brought to a close by an allegorical Bible reproduction of the eleventh chapter of Isaiah, where the wolf was dwelling with the lamb, and the leopard with the kid, and the lion with the lamb, in which girls sang a Christmas song and the League of Nations was greeted as bringing about the unity of mankind and peace and good will upon the earth.

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When answering a School or Camp advertisement please mention the Monitor

plishments and needs of the institution to the members of the Legislature, who appropriate the funds for its support and expansion. In this plan the student body, as well as citizens of Urbana, university administration officers and faculty are host to the law-makers for two days—a host whose duty and pleasure it is to give the visiting salons the most complete view possible of the institution at work.

The 1923 survey took place in February. Both houses of the Legislature convened at the State Capitol in Springfield for a morning session, and before roll call members of the Urbana Chamber of Commerce went among the legislators assigning them to rooms in Urbana. This was done by a duplicate card system, the legislator being given one card, and the chamber of commerce representative retaining the other. At the noon recess transportation slips were given out, entitling the holder to passage on the special train which the Urbana Chamber of Commerce had chartered to make the trip from Springfield to the Urbana district. Copies of the baskets of apples were carried through the cars by students from the university, the apples being samples of those grown on the fruit farm of Henry M. Dunlap, Senator of the fourth district. Copies of the Daily Illini, the student publication of the University of Illinois, also were distributed to each guest.

Complete Arrangements

Before Urbana was reached, students again came through the coaches, this time armed with the slips which the Chamber of Commerce representative had retained in the morning when assignments were made for rooms. These young men volunteered to deliver all baggage to its proper destination without further trouble to its owner. If any errors occurred, they were not reported.

Chartered city street cars met the train at the station, and the legislators were taken directly to the women's building, where an adequate wrap-checking system had been installed. An hour followed in which legislators, faculty members, university students, and citizens of the community renewed old acquaintanceships and made new ones. Dinner was then served in that building by the students of the home economics department, and after a short rest, the legislators were taken to the university for this particular work. Those who devised the course expect that this arrangement and a convenient method of continuing it and of making it permanent, will result in developing independence of thought, as well as an interest and an enthusiasm, so essential to the achievement of the basic purpose.

Prof. E. E. Robinson of the history department, who conducts the course, said: "A new world has come into existence since 1891 when Stanford University was founded, and whereas the trained man is at a greater advantage in this world than ever before, he is at such advantage only so long as the structure of our institutions provides for the functioning of our intricate civilization. Clearly seen, the trained man should at no time have suffered public objectives to have been absent from his consideration, and of course many have been this obligation, and the number increased with the advent of the Great War. Yet it remains true that the arrangement of our college work has not as yet given adequate attention to the call for an educated public leadership."

What Good Citizenship Involves

"Good citizenship involves a considerable number of things, but it certainly includes a knowledge of the history of the nation."

Further Tours

The next morning was devoted to a survey of one part of the campus, with a pre-luncheon pipe organ recital in Smith Memorial Hall. Lunch was served by the students of the home economics department again. The tour was followed by an automobile tour of another part of the campus. The tour was completed at a grand stand, erected for the occasion, from which the visitors reviewed the university grounds. From there the guests were taken in cars to the armory, where a mass meeting was held with the students. This meeting completed the survey.

A state representative who came to Urbana resolved to do what he could to discount the request for funds, came away declaring himself "sold" on the proposition of furnishing money to carry on the work of his state institution, and willing to do all in his power to help it to achieve its end. Dr. Kinley's business ability enables him to make out sensible appropriation requests.

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Stanford's "Problems of Citizenship"

Stanford University, Calif. Special Correspondence

SINCE the establishment of the Lower Division in 1920 a course in Problems of Citizenship has been required of all freshmen at Stanford University. For three years the departments of economics and political science provided courses in economic problems, social problems, political problems which, taken together, constituted this required course of study for 12 units throughout the freshman year.

This arrangement was understood to be a temporary one, and beginning on Oct. 1 to 1923 an independent course in Problems of Citizenship has been given through the co-operation of various departments of the university, including, in particular, the departments of economics, political science, history and law.

At Dartmouth this introductory course is in the nature of a study of problems, whereas at Columbia it is a review of the history of civilization. The course at Stanford aims at a combination of these two aspects. It is an introductory course, and the tendency in most of the colleges at present is toward a combination of historical background and present-day problems.

During the course of the year 60 lectures are given by men from various departments of the university. The following general divisions of the subject will indicate the design as well as the scope of these lectures: Bases of civilization, political institutions and problems, and economic and social institutions and problems.

Lectures are given to the freshmen twice a week in one class of 700. Two hours each week are given over to section meetings, when the class is divided into discussion groups of 30. These are placed in charge of instructors who come to the university for this particular work. Those who devised the course expect that this arrangement and a convenient method of continuing it and of making it permanent, will result in developing independence of thought, as well as an interest and an enthusiasm, so essential to the achievement of the basic purpose.

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PRINCIPALS
MRS. C. H. VIGERS

unity of the problem of government, a knowledge of the development of economic and social problems, and some sense of the history of human institutions.

"If the qualifications of the university man or woman for citizenship are to be superior to those who have not been through the university experience, something more must be given under the head of citizenship than the facts of economic and political and social life, either as they appear in particular courses of study or as they present themselves in political campaigns."

"A satisfactory public leadership cannot be wisely assumed of college men and women who have been educated or trained solely along the lines laid down 30 years ago. These men more frequently than not have neither the vision nor the knowledge nor the means of serving the community to the extent that they are prepared to serve their own ends or those of their business or profession."

"Thought of service to the community and to the country cannot be wisely postponed until a competence has been obtained, and public service appeals as an aftermath, nor is it sufficient to urge it upon the student at periodic intervals as he passes through his college course. Emotional appeals and episodic revivals have their place, and have often been the means of awakening students to a realization of need, but they have not, and they cannot, supply the substance of the vision, the grasp of information, and the command of technique which are required."

A Widespread Feeling

"There has come to be a feeling that a plan may be made for this at the outset of the college course, and that periodic intervals as he passes through his college course, that eventually it may be a constituent part of a modern college education."

From such a point of view, it may be conceived that the university has a two-fold academic duty to the young men and women who enter as freshmen. In the first place, they are given at once and briefly a survey of the society which has come into being in the last 500 years. It is neither analytical nor abstract, speculative nor detailed, for its purpose is orientation and not training. In the second place, the freshmen are provided with an experience, by questioning and continuing discussion, as a result of which each student will be led to consider his individual relation to the world in which we live, particularly the economic, political and social fabric. Emphasis is laid upon the individual opportunity and duty, rather than on the forms of society as such.

Culture is a personal asset, so professional or vocational training is a business asset; information may be considered as a personal asset. And as it is expressed by Professor Robinson:

"It is conceivable that we have a duty to attempt to produce a larger social asset, to enlarge the non-personal, non-individual horizon of the student, on the theory that an enlargement of view has an important part in the preliminary steps in the education of mature men and women."

To this end, the plan appears as present to be three conditioning factors:

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PRINCIPALS
MRS. C. H. VIGERS

THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBERT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

LESSON 24

Investments of the wheels of industry; with a halt in the flotation and sale of commercial paper comes a cessation in manufacturing. (Chargeable as a consequence, considerable sums are lost to postoffice. Is not an ingenious man honest from every angle, and generous too? The world's railroads, totaling approximately 75,000 miles, are an acquisition of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. No financial crisis came to the "Red Man" Wampus was his capital, and its exchangeable value was equivalent to his needs. Education is a promissory note on which the principal never matures, but which pays compound interest.

NOTE TO STUDENT DERIVATIVE WORDS PRONOUNCE
"Angel" holder summary capitalize ingenious
"capitol" etc., generosity promisee wampus
in next lesson. totally maturity acquisition
magazine promissory

(Lessons appear Mondays. Lesson Key sent on application to Education Editor.)

Lessons in Stencil Craft

London, Eng. Special Correspondence

THE application of oil or water color through a stencil plate is a means of decorating surfaces, is extending, and its suitability as a branch of art and as a means of coordinating the lessons in drawing, design, needlework and other craft work is unquestioned.

The materials required, color, brushes and knives, are cheap and easily obtained, the paper for plates is easily prepared, the demand on the pupils' intelligence can be many and varied, while the wide range of materials to which the idea may be applied, the variety in the demand which each material makes, the facility with which it can be carried on in the home—all of these combine to make the occupation one of good educational value. It can also be taught most successfully to classes of adults, such as are now seen in connection with the various women's movements.

There is a great range of things to which stenciling may be applied with success. For example, belts, collars and cuffs of dresses, table centers, tray cloths, bedspreads, curtains, boxes covered with plain material, walls of rooms, greeting cards, photograph frames, bookstand ends, door panels and finger plates, hats of plain straw or raffia, raffia mats and bags, leather bags, book covers and end papers, cushion covers and so on. Many uses will suggest themselves, each one requiring its own particular design, making its claim on the ingenuity of the pupil and generally helping to impress upon the minds of all concerned the unity and interrelation of the activities of life.

Taught Extensively

This craft has been successfully taught in many schools, and where it is successful it is found that attention has been paid to the methods adopted in the teaching. It is easy to give a pupil a ready-made stencil plate and tell him to decorate something, and to go on supplying new plates for new tasks. Success, real success, does not lie that way. The methods which are most successful are those by which the pupil is trained to be independent of the plate which is taught in the shop. He must ultimately design and cut his own plates as they are required for each piece of work. Paper can be prepared quite easily by rubbing with a cloth, into any fairly thick paper, wax polish such as ronuk,

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quite efficient. It cuts up in time, but it is cheap enough to be discarded and a new piece obtained. When this plate has been used, the pupils are ready for the final stage in the teaching, and that is the design of a plate. This is now not a difficult matter and the results obtained go to prove that the spreading out of the manipulations in the way here described is by far the best method of attacking the problem of teaching this most interesting craft. The teaching of color harmony and juxtaposition is also well done through stenciling.

Useful Hints

One or two hints which have been found quite useful are—if the color is thin, or on cleaning a brush some turpentine has been left in the brush, a dark line of turpentine will appear round the design; to avoid this place a piece of blotting paper underneath the material being worked on. Do not leave brushes in a dirty state; clean them all in turpentine at the close of the lesson, and dry them well.

When working on dark material, apply first through the plate a coat of flake white; this gives body to the next color. Good color schemes can be worked out on dark-colored materials by using as applied bands of material of a lighter color, on which a stenciled design has been previously worked. When ironing stenciled articles, which have been washed, it is not advisable to have the material in a very damp condition, or some of the color may transfer to the ironing sheet. Always drive the color well into a fabric, otherwise it will be found that it sits on the surface, spilling the appearance of the material by covering the texture and will easily lift off in the ironing.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Era of Experiment in American Poetry

IT CAN hardly be denied, by those who refuse to surrender to hero-worship, that American poetry is at present in a state of flux rather than of settled accomplishment. As in the early years of the Elizabethan period in England, tireless attempts are being made by dozens of versifiers in the direction of something new. Mere novelty, however, is no guarantee of merit. Even some of our leading poets are guilty of ten failures to one success. And for the most part they are simply repeating the attempts, the gropings, of former centuries. With Wordsworth, they attempt to write with the unstudied flow of conversation and to avoid "poetic" diction and inversions. With Whitman, they indulge in too unrestrained a worship of democracy. At least a dozen of them have written a poem on Lincoln; but only one, Vachel Lindsay, has perfectly interpreted the blending of simplicity with dignity which was Lincoln's distinction. "Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight," is one of the finest poems of our time. It is filled with emotion caught in magical form, and it is unmistakably American in spirit. In "The Congo," Mr. Lindsay beats the tom-tom with gusto and with success; and in this and several other poems he reveals a saving humor which augurs well for his future.

I am inclined to think, too, that both he and Robert Frost see farther than most of their contemporaries in refusing to adopt free verse as a medium of expression. They have perceived that its deceptive appearance of ease covers a difficulty that only flawless poetic taste can triumph over. And, as Wordsworth discovered, unchained freedom tires. The stars are restrained in their courses, and a kind of regular meter governs the universe. Where Whitman is most successful in free verse, he approaches regularity of rhythm. Yet the wind of experiment and discussion in this district has cleared the air. It has brushed aside the tendency to unwise traditionalism. It has acted as a useful servant, occupying the dirty scene until a master appears. If he has not yet appeared, it is because the time is not quite ready for him. I suspect that he is being held back by the somewhat prosaic freedom of mechanisms of telephones and radios, automobiles and movies, airplanes and tractors. Imagination is not encouraged by modern American living. The novel manages to get on tolerably well, but poetry needs more fostering; it needs a somewhat different spirit in our civilization.

What this spirit is to be one cannot attempt categorically to state, but it will be quite different from that which looks for comfort and delight through mechanical inventions. That blissful era demanded by one of our labor agitators, in which every manual worker shall own a Ford, will not be equivalent to the millennium. When every American ear is glued to a radio, hearing often the commonplace of some singer, lec-

turer, or orchestra not good enough to fill a hall at respectable prices of admission, we shall have reached the reductio ad absurdum of machinery-worship. The sharp and healthy acid of some of Robert Frost's poems, like that of an apple ripened by country suns on country hills, arises from resistance to the enervating influences of herd existence.

Great poetry will always be produced by resistance to a strictly urban type of civilization. A poet may live in a city and not be urban; and an artist in prose, like Lamb, may love London and yet be an artist. But he must be a strong individualist. His thoughts must not descend into a subway daily. One of the most distinctive things about Shakespeare is that he was essentially a country product using London merely as a medium. When he went back to Stratford the immense gusto with which he depicts country ways and the balm of the forests is characteristic of the man.

When, out of the phase of experimentation, we emerge into a new poetic era, it is probable that the one or more writers who address our imaginations will bring to us scents of American forests, rivers, plains, pastures. He will say, as has said,

"I'm going out to clean the pasture spring;
I'll only stop to rake the leaves away—
(And wait to watch the water clear, I may);
I shan't be gone long. You come too."

Invitation to a new poetry will be as simple as that, and as unfuseable. The leaves of old poetry, clogging the spring, will be removed; the water will clear; we shall drink of it. It will have the flavor and the vitality of the pure earth—a flavor a little different from that of water borne through pipes to the city yonder.

Experimentation preceding success is not yet over in our contemporary poetry. Carl Sandburg, Amy Lowell and the other radicals occasionally hit the target; but they waste a good deal of ammunition. This is inseparable from free experiment. Yet the mark of the master, generally speaking—with due regard for the uninspired hours and days in the late work of Wordsworth, Browning, Tennyson, and many another—is his ability to get through with experiment and settle down to solid accomplishment. Revolutions and resentments are not equivalent to ideas. Poetry is not negative; it is positive, and often contentedly positive, because it rests upon a thoroughly worked out purpose of procedure. H. T. B.

Resurgam

Translated for The Christian Science Monitor
Spring has cast its ribbon band,
Out once more upon the breezes;
Well-known fragrance increases,
And with promise fills the land.
Dreamy violets are
Resurrection bearing.
Hark, a harp's soft tone afar!
Spring, it is thyself!
—Eduard Mörike—Translated from
the German by E. M. Corden.

The Greek Papyrus

In 1863, When Lightfoot was a young instructor in Cambridge, he remarked to his students that if we could only recover letters that ordinary people wrote to each other in New Testament times, they would be of the greatest possible assistance to us in understanding the language of the New Testament. There did not seem to be the least prospect of the realization of this wish when he expressed it; indeed, the very suggestion may then have seemed a gratuitous bit of fancy. But the papyrus discoveries of the past generation have abundantly proved that Bishop Lightfoot was right; and today scholarship finds something almost prophetic in his words.

The first discovery of Greek papyrus was not made in Egypt, but in Italy. In one of the ruined houses uncovered in the excavations of Herculaneum, near Naples, from 1752 on, was found the library of an Epicurean philosopher, which had been overwhelmed by the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A. D.

Many were expected from the Herculanean rolls when the first publication of them appeared. This expectation was fully expressed in some lines of Wordsworth:

O ye who patiently explore
The wreck of Herculanean lore,
What rapture, could ye seize
Some Theban fragment, or unroll
One precious, tender-hearted scroll
Of pure Simonides!

But the Herculanean finds were disappointing. They consisted for the most part of Epicurean philosophical works of no great interest. The most delightful thing found among them was a copy of a letter from Epicurus to a child, written probably about 275 B. C. It ran thus:

We have arrived in health at Lampsacus, myself and Pythocles, and there have found Themistias and the rest of the friends in health. It is good if you also are in health and your grandmother. I have your grandfathers and Matron in all things as you have done before. For be sure, the reason why I and all the rest love you so much is that you obey them in all things.

Most literary papyri found turn out to be fragments of Homer—a fresh evidence of the great hold the Iliad and Odyssey had upon the ancient world. These have carried our knowledge of the Homeric text back at least a thousand years. Of course many fragments of other Greek authors already familiar to western learning have come to light. Greater interest attaches to the lost works of Greek literature which the papyri have restored to us in whole or in part. New historical works have been

found, and new poems of Alcman and of Sappho, one of them, relating to her brother, beginning:

Sweet Nereids! grant to me
That home uncashed my brother may return.
And every wish for which his heart
I may have yearned, may I achieve.
Accomplished see.

Special interest attaches to the recovery of scenes from the lost comedies of Menander. . . . Even the beginnings of the novel are traceable in the literary remains which the papyri have disclosed. Of the great masses of papyri already discovered, only two or three per cent are literary. The vast bulk of them are private documents of endless variety. . . .

The complexity of ancient business life reflected in these papyri is little short of amazing. The personal letters give us quaint glimpses of family life. Eighteen hundred years ago a little boy of Oxyrhynchus wrote thus to his father:

"Theon to his father Theon, greeting. It was a fine thing of you not to take me with you to the city! If you won't take me along with you to Alexandria, I won't write you a letter, or speak to you, or say goodbye to you, and if you go to Alexandria, I won't take your hand or ever greet you again! That is what will happen if you won't take me! And my mother said to Archelaus, 'He upsets me! Take him away!' It was fine of you to send me presents! . . . Well, send for me, I implore you! If you don't, I won't eat, I won't drink! There!"

In this great mass of documents, we have what we have never had before: a sight of the everyday life and speech of the ancient Greeks. We have had their philosophies, histories, orations, poems, and plays, but never an actual glimpse of their ordinary life and speech. The Greek papyri have disclosed these to us fully and clearly, as they were in New Testament times. We know at last how the ordinary Greek expressed himself when off his guard, in his business papers and his family correspondence. And, to our surprise, this colloquial Greek is the Greek in which the New Testament is written.

We have long known that the language of the New Testament was not classical Greek, or even the literary Greek of its own day. Nor is it the "Hellenistic" Greek of the Septuagint translation of the Old Testament. We have had no means of knowing just what it really was, until the discovery of the Greek papyri in the past thirty years. These have proved that it is the vernacular Greek of its time. The New Testament is written in the language of everyday life. Upon this, New Testament grammarians, British, continental, and American, liberal and conservative alike, agree.

That the New Testament was written in common speech is confirmed by its leading writer, the apostle Paul himself. The Corinthian epistles, which he described as "Christ crucified." The papyri have risen from the sands of Egypt to prove that Paul meant what he said. He was not interested in writing "literature," but only in sending his gospel in the plainest, most straightforward language he could command. The humble circumstances of most of the early Christians, reflected in many parts of the New Testament, made this course natural and almost inevitable. Early Christian literature began not with history or even with sermons, but with personal letters, always the most informal type of written expression. "Edgar's Goodspeed," in "The Making of the English New Testament."

The Coasters

Overloaded, undermanned,
Trusting to a lee,
Playing l-spy with the land,
Locking the sea.
That's the way the Coaster goes,
Through calm and hurricane;
Everywhere the tide flows,
Everywhere the wind blows,
From Mexico to Maine.

O East and West! O North and South!
We play along the shore,
From famous Fundy's foggy mouth,
From voes of Labrador;
Through narrows and strait, on sound and sea.

From port to port we stand—
The rocks of Race fade on our lee,
We hail the Rio Grande,
Our sailing never lost to sight;
On every gulf and bay
They gleam, in winter wind-cloud white.

In summer rain-cloud gray . . .
Legging on and off the beach
Drifting up the strait,
Fluking down the river reach,
Towing through the gate—
That's the way the Coaster goes,
Flirting with the gale.

Everywhere the tide flows,
Everywhere the wind blows,
From York to Beavertail.
Here and there to get a load,
Freighting anything;
Running off with sparker stowed,
Loading wing-a-wing—
That's the way the Coaster goes,
Chumming with the land.

Everywhere the tide flows,
Everywhere the wind blows,
From Ray to Rio Grande. . . .
Off Monomoy we fight the gale,
We drift off Sandy Key;
The drag of Fenwick sees our sail
Scud for Henslow's lee.

With decks awash and canvas torn
We wallow up the Stream;
We drag dismasted, cargo borne,
From Cruz to Quiddy Head.
—Thomas Fleming Day, in "Songs of Sea and Sail"

Cargo reef in main and fore,
Manned by half a crew,
Rumping up the weather shore,
Tied in the dories, blue
That's the way the Coaster goes,
Scouting with the lead;
Everywhere the tide flows,
Everywhere the wind blows,
From Cruz to Quiddy Head.

—Thomas Fleming Day, in "Songs of Sea and Sail"



Boston Stump

Photograph by G. E. Hackford, Boston, Lincolnton

The Poet of the Birds

Lord Dunsany once predicted that Francis Ledwidge would have but a small circle of readers, but that they would "turn to him, as to a mirror reflecting beautiful fields, as to a very still lake rather, on a very cloudless evening." And surely there could be no better judge than Lord Dunsany? He had been hoping for a long time to find a poet amongst the Irish peasantry, and at last he discovered one, a laborer, at Slane, in County Meath. He took Ledwidge by the hand; helped him in what we might call the technicalities of authorship, and had "Songs of the Fields" published in 1915.

Ledwidge was a true son of nature: he could not live in a city. The experience he obtained in a situation in a grocer's shop in Dublin; but before long he walked back to his home in Slane, a distance of thirty miles. There he worked hard as a laborer, proving that it was not idleness that had brought him home. Slane is a remote, quiet place, often called "Sleepy Slane." Ledwidge, when he was sixteen, described it

"The little town
With its whitewashed walls and roofs
Of brown,
And its octagon spire, topped smoothly
down."

It is surrounded by wide stretches of fields, and it was in these fields that Ledwidge found his inspiration. In his poem "To My Best Friend" (undoubtedly Lord Dunsany), he says:

"Deep in the meadows I would sing
a song,
The shallow brook my tuning-fork,
The birds
My masters."

And this brings us to the point—that he is the poet of the birds. He loves them all, as he says—

"I love the roadside birds upon the tops
Of dusty hedges in a world
of Spring."

The herons talk to him in their flight,
he hears the cuckoo's voice "broke
with joy." Even the magpie has a place in his heart. But his favorite bird is unquestionably the blackbird. "The Songs" are full of him.

"And wondrous, impudently sweet,
Half of him passion, half conceit,
The blackbird calls down the street.
Like the piper of fame,
I hear him, and I feel the lure
Drawing me back to the homely
moor—
I'll go, and close the mountain's
door
On the city's strife and din."

Again: "Three syllables of melody
Dropped from a blackbird's flute
and died apart.
Far in the dewy dark. No more but
three.
Yet sweeter music never touched a
heart."

Examples could be multiplied. One more only: "And sweet the little breeze of melody
The blackbird puffs upon the budding
tree."

"Puffs!" How delightfully true a word! Yet none but a veritable poet would have ventured to use it. It is the same with the "dusty hedges." An inferior versifier would assuredly have given us some other adjective, such as "rain-washed" or "budding"; but Ledwidge is never afraid to tell us what he has seen and heard. With the exception of Tennyson, there is, perhaps, no other poet so true to nature. As we read of "the poppy's bonfire," "the dewy cobweb," "the pollen-stained bees," "the half-lit fern in the bubbles," "the purple breakers of the windy clover," we suddenly exclaim, "Why, that is exactly how the country round Slane looks in August!"

That is his message. To teach us as only a poet can to see nature as it is.

How Anatole France Worked

"I am like Renan. The author of 'The Life of Jesus' used to scribble down something or other, and send it to the printers. The proofs were returned to him—once, twice, thrice. . . . The fifth proof began to look like Renan himself. As for me, it is after the sixth proof and often the seventh. I insist on as many as eight proofs. I am without imagination, but not without patience. . . . My most valuable aids to work are paste and scissors. . . . Inspiration comes to me rarely. My pen has nothing lyrical. It does not soar. It trots along. . . . I have never felt the rapture of work either. I write laboriously."

Fritz and Katrina

It was something of an event when mother said one might himself take his own little red wagon and go to the home of the German couple to get the week's bundle of immaculately washed clothes.

How well one remembers this simple, wholesome home with its foreign touches. It was tall and square and unpainted, with no porches. The doors were outlined by rose vines and lovingly trained. Porches and paint would come later, for Fritz never failed to keep his perspective. It might be a matter even of years but the efforts of today pointed to the accomplishments in view and patient industry would not miss its fruitage.

Many half soles and patches on the footwears of the townspeople and countless family washings had contributed to the purchase of the land and the construction of the house; for Fritz was a shoe cobbler and Katrina, his able, willing helpmeet, was a laundress.

The front yard was guileless of any sprig of grass; it was made up entirely of garden beds with dirt paths between them. Laid out with great precision, square with the points of a compass, it gave an unusual effect amidst the velvet lawns of the American neighbors. But the flower beds of these neighbors showed no such rich growth, no such abundance of bloom and riot of color as did those of Fritz and Katrina. The humble zinnia became a dahlia for beauty; petunias were inimitable for fragrance, size and color; phlox and tulips and four-o'clocks and pink geraniums bloomed with a great rejoicing. The onions and lettuce and radishes of this prim front-yard garden were famous throughout the town and their generous gratitude graced the linen of many a home, kept snowy by Katrina herself.

It was a joy to sit by the table where Katrina's strong hands ironed out a thousand wrinkles from an endless heap of week's washings. She often sang as she worked—little German songs that one longed to understand but yet enjoyed for their melody. Sometimes she told one stories of the far away fatherland, picturing the attire and habits and duties of the youth of her native country till one felt that he had seen them himself. And somehow another cooky came into one's possession and another and another until one would not think of asking for more. If little brother found it necessary to come with an imperative summons from mother to hasten home with the washing one could not be blamed, could he?

He was welcome here and he was richly entertained; hospitality and good will were abundant commodities in the house of Fritz and Katrina and even a pretty young guest properly valued the privilege of sharing them.

With the fifth set of proofs came the verification of epithets. Others, said Anatole France, made all the force of their sentence depend on the verb. He took the simplest, the most childlike, the one that indicated movement best. "But I am careful about my adjectives. . . . I am of Voltaire's opinion. . . . Although the adjective agrees in number and gender with the noun, the noun and the adjective do not always agree."

The sixth proof was returned, and now he no longer added; he suppressed. "Beware of la patisserie," he warned his secretary, "la patisserie—the artificial, the adventitious. . . . the meretricious that ill conceals how poor the cake is underneath. . . . the hideous stucco garland. . . . Let us remember his magical lyrics; his vivid pictures of country life; his loving descriptions of flowers and trees, hills and streams; and we shall admit that his poetry is a part of England."—S. G. Dunn, in "Tennyson."

Tennyson can never be to us what he was to his contemporaries; he was the child of his time, and that time has passed. If his views were circumscribed in certain directions, and his prejudices strong, that is a fault, but a fault we can understand and forgive. His experience was different from ours; it is absurd to blame him for drawing inferences from it other than those we have drawn from ours. He is not, in one sense, a great poet, because he is not a prophet or seer; he has not that universal sympathy which makes a man like Shakespeare appropriate to all times and places. But, in another sense, he is a great poet because he is a great artist, a master of words and metres—a maker of magical music. Let us remember his magical lyrics; his vivid pictures of country life; his loving descriptions of flowers and trees, hills and streams; and we shall admit that his poetry is a part of England."—S. G. Dunn, in "Tennyson."

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Revaluing Life

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Saul of Tarsus, "breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord," started on his journey to Damascus, he believed that he was engaging in a justifiable enterprise, the success of which would be measured according to the number of men and women he should bring "bound" to Jerusalem. But when the light of Truth, brighter than the noonday sun, shone round about him, how quickly he saw that life has only one standard of value—"the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ," which Christ Jesus so perfectly demonstrated. Blinded to all other values, he turned completely from his former beliefs and cruel purposes, and asked, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" The haughty pride of the Pharisee gave place to a great longing that he might be found worthy to become a follower of the humble Teacher of Galilee, whose adherents he had so lately and so persistently persecuted. So entirely was his character altered by this revaluation of life and ideals that his name was changed from the kingly title of Saul to the quiet name of Paul, meaning "little."

In his epistles, Paul never ceased to urge upon all the necessity of considering life from the standpoint of essentials and nonessentials, and of choosing those things which would make them rich in spirit and in the service of others, rather than to center their efforts on the pursuit of worldly ambitions. "Be not conformed to this world," he wrote to the Christians in Rome; "but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." This transformation from worldliness to godliness by no means meant ignoring one's friends and right obligations; rather did it indicate that all of life's relationships might thereby receive a higher worth, and prosperity follow as the natural result of right thinking and right living.

As in Paul's time, so today, there is the same need for estimating life's opportunities aright; and the awakening to this necessity often comes through some seemingly untoward circumstance. To one it comes because of grief for a loved friend, the transforming power of spiritual distress enabling him to see that life is neither in nor of the body, but is as deathless and eternal as its divine Principle, God. To another a change of basic ideas is brought about by the loss of accumulated or inherited wealth, and he begins to place a higher valuation on the imperishable things of Spirit, laying up

are astonished," he said to Brousson when he first explained his method of work. And no doubt we, like Brousson, have imagined that whole pages, whole chapters came by inspiration. That ease, that grace, that lightness of touch, the result of so much labor? Even so. "One becomes a good writer in the same way that one becomes a good carpenter," said Anatole France, "by planning one's sentences."

Pean of Dawn

In the darkness before dawn
When dew makes grey the field
And the world is trance-withdrawn
And trees but half revealed,
O there, high up, above the topmost
lawn,
What fountains are unsealed!

Scarce can the eye see light
When the car becomes aware
That instruments exquisite
Are raining from the air.
While sun and pale moon mingle
their delight,
Adorations everywhere!

Who are these solemnising
In song-mists crystalline
Between the sun's uprising
And the sheen moon's decline
Glories so far above our poor devising
Unseen before the shrine?

Whom are these rainbow-hued
Symphonies high and higher
Wafted in multitude
Of their outblowing choir.
As though the world were some
deep-leaved wood
And each leave voice and fire?

They ascend ere the first beam
On dark heaven waxes strong
To dwell in that blue stream
Of Dawn, and float along
The zenith and the future all their
dream—
And the world's roofed with song!

—Herbert Trench.

Tennyson of His Time

Tennyson can never be to us what he was to his contemporaries; he was the child of his time, and that time has passed. If his views were circumscribed in certain directions, and his prejudices strong, that is a fault, but a fault we can understand and forgive. His experience was different from ours; it is absurd to blame him for drawing inferences from it other than those we have drawn from ours. He is not, in one sense, a great poet, because he is not a prophet or seer; he has not that universal sympathy which makes a man like Shakespeare appropriate to all times and places. But, in another sense, he is a great poet because he is a great artist, a master of words and metres—a maker of magical music. Let us remember his magical lyrics; his vivid pictures of country life; his loving descriptions of flowers and trees, hills and streams; and we shall admit that his poetry is a part of England."—S. G. Dunn, in "Tennyson."

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BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Apr 13	Apr 11
81 Am T&T	124	124	134	134
20 Am Woolen	23 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
21 Am Wool	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
20 Anheuser	63	63	63	63
200 Appleton	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
40 Ariz Com	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
60 Atlas Tack	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
200 Bk of Mass	80	80	80	80
21 Bos ET 2 pf	98	98	98	98
22 Bos & Alb	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
200 Lake Super	14	14	14 1/2	14 1/2
10 B&M pf	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
35 B&M pf A	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
100 C&H	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
15 Chi Junet pf	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
60 Cities Ser	184	184	184	184
100 Cit of Mass	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
215 Gillette	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
100 Old Republic	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
10 Island Crk	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
110 Island of	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
275 Libby McN	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
12 Mass Gas	12	12	12	12
100 New Eng	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
40 Law's Theat	66	66	66	66
100 May Old	41	41	41	41
100 Mass Riv pf	42	42	42	42
50 Miss Riv pf	92	92	92	92
100 Nat Bank	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
10 Nash Mot	350	350	350	350
25 Nat Leather	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
100 N. Y. C	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
150 N. E. Oil	1	1	1	1
120 N. E. Tel	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
100 Nor Am	107	107	107	107
10 Nor Am pb	29	29	29	29
100 Nor Am	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
41 Olympia	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
220 Peconkas	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
5 Punta Sugar	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
200 Pac Paper	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
15 Un T Drill	2	2	2	2
17 Un T Drill	2	2	2	2
200 Wm Metals	62	62	62	62
16 Vt Mass Riv	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
100 Wm	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
110 War Bro	44	44	44	44
25 Westingh	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2

BONDS

1000 At Gulf	58 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
1000 At Gulf	75	102	102
1000 B&O	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
1000 N. E. Tel	109	109	109
1000 N. E. Tel	109	109	109
122 Quincy	109	109	109
1000 N. Y. C	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
21 Swift Inter	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
1000 N. Y. C	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
147 U. S. S. S.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
1			

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Bagdad Smltg	35	35	35	Last
Bagdad Silver	20	20	20	20
Chief Cons	20	20	20	20
Chief Cons Min	37	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Crystal Cop	63	63	63	63
Devereux	10	10	10	10
Devereux	25	25	25	25
Eureka	20	20	20	20
Eureka Smelting	15	15	15	15
Empire	20	20	20	20
Eastern Smelting	16	14	14	15
Idaho	16	15	15	16
Jerome Verde Dev	18	18	18	18
Macqueteros	98	98	98	98
Macqueteros	98	98	98	98
Plymaster	36	36	36	36
Shea	10	10	10	10
Trinity	12	12	12	12
Tumalum	25	23 1/2	23 1/2	25
Verde Central Copper	5	5	5	5
Verde Mines	19	18	18	19

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hents & Co., New York and Boston)

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Prev.
May	24.96	24.96	24.60	24.07	24.17
July	24.76	24.76	24.31	24.42	24.46
Oct.	24.65	24.65	23.98	24.24	24.28
Dec.	24.60	24.60	23.98	24.24	24.28
Jan.	23.90	24.16	23.90	24.05	24.01

ALABAMA & VICKSBURG

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Alabama & Vicksburg Railroad was given permission by the Interstate Commerce Commission today to declare a stock dividend of \$2,100,000, to declare a stock of 21,000 shares of new common stock of \$41,000,000, and to return the stock to holders. The security issue is said to represent earnings put back into the property.

STOCK OF MONEY DECLINES

A decrease of \$9,177,055 in the country's money stock, compared with \$8,399,021, the highest for March in its history. This is the third month with a year ago the decrease is \$149,430,310. Gold and bullion stocks, reflecting small exports in March, decreased \$18,677,734 to \$140,518,345 from \$142,402,079.

MINERS ACCEPT WAGE CUT

PITTSBURGH, April 12.—Announcement is made that 5000 miners of the Berwind Wild Coal Company, at Windber, Pa., have accepted a 10 per cent cut in work, accepting a 20 per cent cut.

SUMPT IN SOFT COAL OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Output of mines in this country in the week ended April 4 amounted to 7,412,000 tons, a decrease of 941,000 tons, or 11 per cent, compared with the preceding week.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.

National Cash Register March gross sales in United States and Canada were \$3,153,175, the highest for March in its history. This is the third month in its succession of record sales.

PIERCE PETROLEUM'S LOSS

Pierce Petroleum Corporation, including subsidiaries and operations for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, a net loss of \$37,470, after interest and depreciation.

CONSTRUCTIVE

NEW TAKE

BY BIG ME

Despite Skepticism of Steel

Market Traders, Leaders

of Industry Confident

NEW YORK, April 13 (Special).—Those who ordinarily deal in steel have given as much attention to so-called announcements as they did to of the character and volume of the trade in the past few weeks.

For instance, if they had acted on the ideas expressed, and actual statements made by E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, they would have been quite different.

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For week ended April 11, 1925



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was low bidder. Considerable pressure is being brought to bear against further purchasing of the foreign pipe. American pipe makers and the trade union have issued a joint protest.

One American manufacturer pastes stickers on all letters to the effect that he will not use a pound of foreign iron until it is shown that the importer of French pipe will not solicit business actively henceforth because of the bitterness which has been aroused.

It is estimated that 750,000 tons of foreign finished steel will be brought into this country this year. Belgian steel is selling at \$7 a ton under domestic prices.

One of the hopeful signs in the trade here is that the bulk of the big demand by the steel jobbers. They report that business so far in April has been at the same rate as in March, that month having been the best in 15 months. The outstanding demand is for structural, with bars a close second.

Among the steel mills sheets are the weakest in tone, with price concessions very frequent. Iron and steel stocks for first quarter showing that stocks of refined copper at refineries were reduced 28,000,000 pounds.

Following the publication, copper advanced 4c a pound to 13½¢ delivered, but there was practically no business for domestic account. However, there has been more activity for export than for some time.

One exporter sold 4,000,000 pounds to Germany in one day. Reports from London and New York metal exchanges from Thursday to Tuesday show that sales are far below normal, and shipments to Detroit, Chicago, New England, etc., nearly nil.

Zinc made a net advance of \$2 a ton during the week, the closing price being 7.15¢ a pound, East St. Louis. For the first time in 12 weeks, sales for exports have again been made.

During March zinc stocks increased 492 tons. Metal stocks at the end of the month were only 17,156 tons, or enough for 10 days' consumption.

Lead has been the weakest metal. Stocks here made as low as 8.62¢ a pound, New York, and 7.80¢, East St. Louis, though the leading refiner still quotes 8.00¢.

Tin reached a new low price for the year at 56¢ a pound, but at the close of the week was 50½¢.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities since 1913 shows that in the last quarter were nearly \$4,000,000, it is money for the last several weeks compared with the monthly average since January, 1924, low of January, 1922 and peak prices in May, 1920 (1912 being taken as 100):

Date	Index	Per Cent Change
1920—May (peak of prices)	247	40.5
1922—Jan. (low)	138	72.5
1923—Nov. (high)	159.5	35.2
1924—Yearly av.	149.3	68.0
Oct. av.	151.8	65.9
Sept. av.	152.5	65.2
Dec. av.	155.9	61.1
Nov. av.	157.4	61.2
Feb. av.	162.6	61.3
March av.	161.3	62.0
April av.	162.4	61.2
March, w. e. March 29	162.2	61.2
March, w. e. March 27	160.6	62.3
E. e. April 3	161.7	62.1
April, w. e. April 10	168.1	63.2

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S ORDERS INCREASING

The General Electric Company booked more orders in the first three months of 1925 than in any quarter since that ended June 30, 1923. Orders received for the first quarter of 1925 totaled \$33,846,236, which is an increase of 14 per cent over the \$29,487,903 worth of business booked in the corresponding quarter of last year.

General Electric carried over into 1925 \$68,058,000 of unfilled orders, inasmuch as the company in 1924 shipped out goods at the rate of \$75,000,000 a quarter, and the orders for the last quarter were nearly \$74,000,000. It is probable that unfilled orders at present are somewhat larger than at the

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WASHINGTON IS CREW VICTOR

Wins by a Wide Margin Over California—Bears Take Track Meet

BERKELEY, Calif., April 13 (Special).—Coach Russell Callow's University of Washington crew, after conquering the University of California crewmen by 10 lengths in the annual Pacific Coast Conference Regatta held on the Oakland Estuary Saturday morning.

Although the California eight took the lead at the start, with a 36-minute stroke, the Washington crew passed them in the half-mile mark and pulled away, using a 34-minute stroke.

The Washington crewmen came within two seconds of tying the California eight in the 1000-yard race. Only once did the California eight show signs of overcoming the lead which the northern boat had, and at the mile mark when the Washington crew was leading by 10 lengths.

Masters of Situation

Coach Callow's men appeared to be masters of the situation, the whole length of the course, rowing with an easy stroke, using a 34-minute stroke, and a 36-minute stroke, a 36 for part of the last mile, and finishing with a 34. In the last mile of the course, the Washington crewmen swept down the Washington lead from about 14 lengths to nine lengths, but weakened at the finish and allowed the California eight to add to the distance between the two boats.

Rowing with a calmness like that of the Washington varsity, California's freshmen eight walked away from the Washington freshmen to a four-length win in the 1000-yard race in 10m. 38. The California freshmen made a pretty start, jumping at once into the lead, and increasing the distance between the two boats to four lengths at the finish. By winning the race Saturday morning, the freshmen broke a series of Washington freshmen wins which had stood since 1919.

One of the largest crowds ever seen at a regatta, held in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay, lined the Oakland Estuary to witness the competition. Approximately 20,000 persons were present at the regatta, and the Washington freshmen made the event one of the best yet witnessed on the Estuary. An incoming tide, wind, a warm morning, the Washington freshmen added to the fourth consecutive victory since 1921 when California's crew won the national rowing championship at Berkeley.

Wisconsin Second

The California track team had an easy time winning a triangular meet held with University of Wisconsin and the Southern California Conference. Allstars held Saturday afternoon on the California Oval at Berkeley. The final score showed California to have 55 points, Wisconsin 32, and the All Stars 29.

H. F. McAndrews '26, was Wisconsin's star performer in the 100-yard dash, taking a first in the 100-yard dash, a second in the broad jump and the 200-yard dash. The Wisconsin sprinter ran a fast 100 in 9.98.

Ideal track weather greeted some 5000 persons at the meet. The California track team emerged from the meet victorious. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by McAndrews, Wisconsin; second, J. H. Smith, California; third, J. H. Smith, California.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Barber, California; second, J. H. Smith, California; third, J. H. Smith, California.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Barber, California; second, J. H. Smith, California; third, J. H. Smith, California.

880-Yard Dash—Won by Barber, California; second, J. H. Smith, California; third, J. H. Smith, California.

1500-Yard Dash—Won by Barber, California; second, J. H. Smith, California; third, J. H. Smith, California.

2200-Yard Dash—Won by Barber, California; second, J. H. Smith, California; third, J. H. Smith, California.

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Williams College Expects Good Nine

Coach William Murray Developing Efficient Infield and Outfield Material

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 13 (Special).—With a month's practice behind them, and the first game with Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the Williams College baseball team is rapidly rounding into shape for its spring season. Coach William Murray, well satisfied with the material at hand, has put his men through rigorous training and daily practice on Cole Field in preparation for what he hopes will be a most successful season.

Although a new coach this year, Murray is a well known figure in developing infield and outfield men, and has not specialized or centered his attention on any particular position. With the veteran battery of R. S. Coe '25 behind the bat and A. M. Clement '25 in the box, the 1925 team has not been obliged to break in new men for the important positions. So the coach has found men in that quarter comparatively easy, and will undoubtedly use as his first-string pitcher, the product of J. W. Coombs' tutelage last year.

Although the Williams College team is not yet a team, it shows considerable promise. E. W. Haley '26, C. W. Bok '26, R. Walker '27, and H. White '28, H. Brewster '28, and J. W. Bok '28, are the players who will probably play in as many games as the first-string men. F. D. Austin '26, a new recruit, is a very good at first base, more than 100 feet in the position left vacant by the graduation of A. W. Fincke '24. Fenwick is now playing third base, a place which Capt. D. C. O'Brien last year's pitcher, had taken over at Fenwick.

Rowing with a calmness like that of the Washington varsity, California's freshmen eight walked away from the Washington freshmen to a four-length win in the 1000-yard race in 10m. 38. The California freshmen made a pretty start, jumping at once into the lead, and increasing the distance between the two boats to four lengths at the finish. By winning the race Saturday morning, the freshmen broke a series of Washington freshmen wins which had stood since 1919.

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WEST WINS U. S. HOCKEY TITLE

Fort Pitt Defeated in Final Game 2 to 1—Darragh and Milks Through

CHICAGO, April 13.—Swimmers in college and university dual and championship meets have many new rules to study before the next campaign as a result of the meetings of the Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at Evanston held here in connection with the second annual meeting of the association.

These new rules, according to F. W. Luehring, athletic director of University of Minnesota, who was chairman of the meeting, will unify swimming practice throughout the higher educational institutions of the United States. Chairman Luehring declared the joint sessions of the committee with the coaches were the most successful ever held and that the various sections of the country are now more nearly together than ever before.

Most of the changes were recommended by the coaches who had thrashed the points out through their new National Association of Coaches. Said Mr. Luehring:

Diving a Success

Outstanding was the change made in scoring and announcing the results of the fancy diving contest. This was the first time the judges had been advised of the award on each dive as it was made.

It was the most interesting diving contest ever held," declared Mr. Luehring. Three diving judges were given cards numbered from one to 10. They were to select their numbers and at a whistle signal from the referee of diving a new rule was adopted. If one judge was more than two points away from the others, the referee was to throw the other two.

If the other two differed, he awarded the diver the average of the two numbers. In each case the award was announced to the audience.

Plunge Eliminated

The plunge for distance or time was eliminated from the championship ship meets which are held under the national rules. It was thought to be an uninteresting event. The plungers were to be given a hint as to the time by the referee, who was to give a definite rule.

W. H. Ball of New York, representing the Y. M. C. A., was re-elected secretary of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, was re-elected treasurer. Oswald Tower, president of the official guide, was also re-elected.

Boston Soccer Club Evens Up Series

INTERLEAGUE SOCCER PLAYING RESULTS

Team	Goals	Points
Boston	1	3
St. Louis	1	3

Boston Soccer Club defeated the Ben Millers of St. Louis, 3 goals to 1, at Walpole Street, Boston, Saturday, in the second game of the Inter-League series for the championship between the American and St. Louis professional soccer teams.

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Basketball Rules Show Three Changes

Joint Committees of Y. M. C. A., A. A. U., and N. C. A. A. Work for Standardization

NEW YORK, April 13.—Three radical changes in the basketball playing rules were approved by the joint committee of the Y. M. C. A., A. A. U., and the National Collegiate Athletic Association at its annual meeting here.

The changes include the abolition of all zones, the elimination of the hand behind the back rule in case of a jump ball and a provision that a ball which hits the edge of the backboard shall be considered in play unless it carries out of bounds. These alterations were made to unify the playing code and standardize the game as played in the east and west.

The rule which abolishes the placing of the hand behind the back was modified so that the same result is obtained. The lawmakers inserted a clause in the rule which reads: "Any act of the hand not used in tapping the ball shall be construed as a personal foul."

The rule abolishing the zones was supplemented by a rule which reads: "When a player is fouled in the act of shooting for a goal in any part of the basket, the referee shall award the ball to the player, fouled. The judgment of the referee in regard to an infraction of this rule shall be supreme, the rule makers decreed."

Oswald Tower of Andover, Mass., editor of the official guide and a member of the joint committee, said that this rule was also changed because it was found that players were taking advantage of the zones by deliberately reaching out to foul them in the restricted areas.

Another rule was changed to read: "When a player is fouled in the act of shooting for a goal in any part of the basket, the referee shall award the ball to the player, fouled. The judgment of the referee in regard to an infraction of this rule shall be supreme, the rule makers decreed."

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EAST AND MID-WEST SATISFIED

Swimmers from the Atlantic Seaboard Carry Off Four of Seven Titles

CHICAGO, April 13.—Equal satisfaction in the college swimming championship was derived by east and mid-west from the results of the second annual championship swimming meet of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, held here Saturday.

The Northwestern University 66-foot pool at Evanston, near here. Swimmers from the Atlantic seaboard carried away four of the seven individual titles, tied one national record, and broke another.

James Poole of the Portland Club of the Pacific Coast League has signed a contract with the Philadelphia Athletics to play first base in place of J. J. Hauser, who may be out all season. Poole is a promising candidate, as like Hauser, he is a strong hitter and a fast runner. He is now with the Philadelphia Athletics.

With the season starting tomorrow, four star players are still on the holdout. These are J. J. Hauser, M. Sweeney, a pitcher from the Boston Braves; W. C. Jacobson, a pitcher from the Boston Braves; and J. J. Hauser, a pitcher from the Boston Braves.

Victor Aldridge, pitcher of the Pittsburgh Pirates, is expected to be traded to the New York Yankees. He is a strong hitter and a fast runner. He is now with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Marvin Deal, W. L. Doak, pitcher for Brooklyn, who is firm in his contract with the Brooklyn Dodgers, is expected to be traded to the New York Yankees. He is a strong hitter and a fast runner. He is now with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

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EDITORIALS

On the theory that half a loaf is better than no bread, some of the endeavors recently made by certain newspapers to minimize the crime reports in their columns merit applause. Incomplete and illogical as they are, they may not contribute much to the final solution of this problem. But the very fact that the relation of the newspaper to crime is now recognized within the profession as constituting a problem to be grappled with is in itself a sign of moral progress. It is seldom nowadays that a newspaper of standing defends sensationalism in its columns—rather it denies the charge, trusting to clamorous denials to confound its critics.

Even the time-honored defense that publicity given to crime affrights possible criminals and contributes to the maintenance of law and order is seldom offered today. The weight of expert and specific authority against this theory is so great that few venture to advance it. The general plea now is that readers demand stories of crime and that they fill but a small proportionate part of the newspaper anyway. If the two wings of this explanation fail to flap in unison it is simply because no defense of an indefensible position can be logical and harmonious.

In Decatur, Ill., the Review tried for a week the plan of segregating crime news in a single column of the first page under an inconspicuous headline. In Bakersfield, Calif., the Morning Echo announces its purpose of banishing all crime news from its first page, and eliminating from such stories all save the essential facts. The Register of Des Moines, Ia., not being prepared for the radical step of eliminating all crime news, adopted the device of publishing it on a single page with the plea that those averse to reading matter of that character could throw the entire page away. And, finally, the Observer of Fayette, N. C., has taken the more radical and logical course of eliminating absolutely for two weeks all crime news from its columns with the proviso that at the expiration of that period a vote of its readers will be taken and the future course of the paper be guided in accordance with that verdict.

None of these papers, of course, is of metropolitan standing. Yet as a group they represent every section of the United States. They show that everywhere pressure for the reform of journalistic methods is sufficient to disquiet publishers and make them wonder whether some change would not be advisable. The country and small town press, always in closer touch with its readers, is naturally the more responsive to this pressure, but there is not the slightest doubt that the newspapers of larger cities are experiencing it. Indeed, in Chicago the revolt has attained almost the proportions of an organized repudiation of both of the morning papers. But not until the attack touches the "pocket nerve" of these publications will any material reaction be apparent.

It may well be questioned whether the device, adopted by certain of these papers, of asking for a vote of readers upon the question of either segregating or eliminating crime news will prove of value. The appetite for sensationalism, like the appetite for drugs, grows with what it feeds upon. A fortnight of enforced abstinence does not heal the addict in either case. But the moral responsibility rests upon the editor, whatever may be the expressed opinion of such of his readers as may join in a verdict of this character. If he cannot determine for himself whether it is the part of dignified, helpful, clean journalism to spread before the world day by day the disgusting or depraving details of crime and scandal, he cannot absolve himself from responsibility by taking a plebiscite among his readers on a question of pure morals.

Progress toward the more enlightened treatment of inmates of Canadian penitentiaries is recorded in the latest annual report of the superintendent of penitentiaries, Brig.-Gen. W. S. Hughes, D.S.O. Discipline is insisted upon. But proper discipline does not tolerate dungeons, chains or any form of cruelty or brutal treatment. Real discipline, indeed, is affirmed, must be humane, just and firm. The aim of the penitentiary administration is rather to make better men of the convicts.

It is frankly admitted that in this great work, improvement of the system, although it is excellent in some respects, is still much to be desired. The Canadian superintendent stoutly declares: "A penitentiary has no right to exist if inmates discharged from same are not turned out better citizens than when they entered." He urges that in addition to receiving a fair education and learning a trade, they should be paid a fair wage for labor well performed. They would thus be enabled to assist in supporting those dependent upon them; at the same time they would be well grounded in the matter of their responsibility as citizens. It is submitted that this may be done by the Government providing sufficient work to keep all inmates suitably and continuously employed, under the direction of the proper class of officer.

Useful work and the right kind of supervision, then, are regarded as two of the great essentials in connection with penitentiary management. Because of the vital importance of character building, stress is laid on the necessity of exercising care in the selection of all officers employed. The superintendent of penitentiaries says:

On a religious conception of the entire prison problem real prison reform must be based. It is a recognized fact that, in order to secure a rebuilding and satisfactory reconstruction of the inmate's character, his heart must be reached. This may be done by law-abiding, God-fearing officers.

Reports from the penitentiaries indicate that this desirable standard of administration is being attained. It is to be seen in better living

conditions for the inmates: dingy cells have been replaced by white enameled rooms, with cleanliness, sanitation and light.

At the large penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, near Montreal, an educational system has been established which has done much to reduce the percentage of prison illiteracy. The warden there, Col. R. de la B. Girouard, is also a firm believer in the regenerative influence of useful employment. In urging that the convicts should be employed in the manufacture of some commodity, he says: "It is a grievous mistake in my opinion to imagine that all who are condemned to penal servitude are hopelessly lost. If such were the case it would indeed be a travesty on the teachings of the Master." Perhaps the Dominion Minister of Justice, Mr. Lapointe, who is the political head of the penitentiary department, may find it possible to give the penitentiary inmates more work in the manufacture of government supplies.

In a most interesting lecture delivered on Sunday at the Harvard Medical School in Boston, Dr. C. Macfie Campbell, professor of psychiatry in that college, took as his topic "Beliefs and Delusions." He is quoted as having said that physicians now look upon abnormal beliefs and delusional fancies as forms

Relation of Beliefs and Disease

of illness, and in treating them as such, endeavor to restore their patients to the full level of health and social usefulness. The speaker, apparently without great concern as to just how far his logic might lead him, proceeded to discuss, as he views it, the relation of beliefs to the individual and collective welfare of mankind.

The speaker called attention to the fact that while the proper consideration and study of beliefs might seem to belong more to the philosopher or the theologian than to the physician, the latter, he observed, has the matter thrust upon him in the course of his daily work, and has to deal with the views held by the individual as a health problem which demands practical consideration. He continued:

Belief is no abstract condition; it represents the actual attitude of the whole personality to the demands of a complicated environment; it is one aspect of the behavior of the individual. In the adaptation of the individual to environment, thought is a function of considerable importance and one which cannot be explained in simple terms, such as those of chemistry or physiology.

Dr. Campbell emphasized the wisdom of endeavoring to correct the wrong beliefs and their resulting diseases and discomforts, by putting right concepts in their place. He pointed out that even among medical practitioners there are marked stages of development in the methods employed in treating a belief in disease. The first aim, he said, was to cure disease, a broader aim has been to prevent disease, "and finally one has come to take a positive interest in health, not as a mere freedom from disease, but as the well-balanced development of the whole personal endowment."

It is interesting, in reading the text of the speaker's remarks, to note that he made no effort to exempt from the maladies which he believes can be overcome by a conception of fundamental truths those diseases which some of his less liberal brethren insist must still be treated by approved material medicine methods. Dr. Campbell makes no reservations. And he includes communities as well as individuals in the lists of those whose most serious problems may be met by a simple and direct process of readjustment. He says:

The personality of the individual, as represented by his beliefs, may well be looked on as a central health problem, and the health of the community may come to be measured, not only in terms of infantile death rate and general morbidity statistics, but in terms of those beliefs which direct its organized activities.

It is no secret that there is going on, not only in America, but throughout the world, a revolution in individual and community thought. It is not that ways are being sought out by which disease may be cured or prevented, but that there may be brought to human realization a sense of freedom from a belief in the existence of any discordant condition. Mankind will have wrong beliefs and delusions just so long as there is lacking the true concept which displaces and destroys them. The slate upon which thought records itself is never blank. But it is encouraging to those who have learned to realize that upon it may be written whatever one wills. It has been repeatedly proved that "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

There persists the tradition that far beyond the leagues of ice which yield to no summer sun or breezes, there lies a continent as yet undiscovered. This year, as if in fulfillment of the prophecy of Admiral Robert E. Peary, attempts will be made to bridge these vast ice floes and to explore what

The Search for a Lost Continent

has come to be thought of as the vast lost continent of the far north. Always in the hearts of men there has existed the love of peaceful conquest and discovery. What wonderful opportunities have been given, since time immemorial, for the indulgence of this ambition to find new lands and new seas—new only in that they heretofore were undiscovered and unexplored.

It will not add greatly to the sum of human resources, perhaps, should the quest of Donald MacMillan, plans for which have been at least semi-officially approved in Washington, be successful, or if that other expedition captained by Roald Amundsen is first to outline the scope and boundaries of the land farthest north. It will not be a country to which the adventuresome opportunity seekers of any nation will rush in search of homes or riches. For many years, even if its characteristics should become better known than they are today, it probably will remain inaccessible and of no practical value save possibly that it may provide emergency stations for air craft which may follow the Arctic route between England and the Far East.

This year's expeditions, like some others unsuccessfully attempted, will be by airplane from starting points as near the North Pole as water craft can carry the exploring parties and their equipment. Many important improvements have

been made in the airplanes to be used even since Captain Amundsen's last unsuccessful effort, and it is encouraging to know that the financial and official backing of both explorers is sufficient to insure success if success is at all possible.

The area, whether it be land or ice, is virtually the last upon the earth's surface that has not been traversed. The whole domain of the human family, save that in the Arctic regions, has been charted and mapped. Man's inherent inquisitiveness cannot much longer endure the delay which thus far could not have been avoided in peering into the last hidden corner. In another year, perhaps, and possibly sooner, the great blank expanse of the northern map may be revised to show the existence of a new continent. After that, so far as the terrestrial sphere is concerned, it will remain an open book, its last riddle solved, its last great query answered.

A statement from the Grand Central Art Galleries to the effect that about three quarters of a million dollars in sales

has been recorded during the first two years of its existence sets the seal of undoubted success on this unique art venture. When the initial project of this novel partnership between patron, artist, and a twentieth century business point of view was launched in the spring of 1923, the answer was, mainly, a shrug and a lifted brow. Who ever heard of such a thing as a non-profit making organization taking the attic of a railroad station in the name of big business and hoping to make a go of it? It was too utterly fantastic and a little too barbarous besides to be considered.

However, since the opening day of this adventure in the palatial eaves of New York's depot de luxe, enough art has been ledgered to make for great rejoicing among those who supported Walter L. Clark's vision of lambs and lions yoked for the plowing of virgin lands. Not only does this co-operative organization supply its artist members with all year round exhibition space, but it gives them the privilege of reaching a newly created buying public at home and abroad, and of marketing their wares under as systematic and efficient a selling and publicity policy as any other group of producers.

There is no doubt that a work of art, once it has left the artist's hands, is as marketable as any other commodity; and there should be no real loss of caste and value in being so handled. It is therefore distinctly in line with the times that such an organization as the Grand Central Galleries should have arisen and at the time it did. Except for the small minority of creative workers who command their own market, the average artist is dependent on reaching a proper and sufficient public. And it is here that those galleries are doing a valuable service by enlarging the borders of present-day patronage. Already two important buying centers have been created solely through efficient presentation of subject matter, two places as widely separated as Aurora, Ill., and Atlanta, Ga., and at each visit to the handsome total of thirty-odd thousand dollars.

This altruistic enterprise, possessing the largest galleries of their kind in the world, has already made good. Sales of the past months have trebled corresponding periods of the first year. It has already held the notable retrospective Sargent exhibition of last season, and has housed a large loan collection of English paintings this season. Next winter the grand Centenary exhibition of the National Academy of Design is booked for the Grand Central; also the famous Carnegie International Art Exhibition is to be held in New York for the first time in the spring of 1926 at the same place. With increased experience and supply the present policies can be strengthened and broadened almost ad infinitum. In the words of its president, the surface has hardly been scratched. Something new under the sun has been broached in the world of art, and it is splendidly crowned with early success. As its contacts widen with the years and its selling forces become more equipped to handle its enlarged responsibilities, the future of the Grand Central Galleries can hardly be estimated.

Editorial Notes

Prohibitionists will welcome the information vouchsafed by Wesley Westbrook, warden of the Cook County jail, that prohibition has not caused the reported increase of crime in the vicinity of Chicago, and that there are far fewer men sent to the jails today for being drunk than was the case before prohibition became effective. "Prohibition," declared Mr. Westbrook, "is only an incident in the crime situation." He added that in Chicago, though the jail was overcrowded with 1000 prisoners, only about 20 per cent were in it because of liquor. He said, moreover, that throughout the United States more bootleggers are in jail now than ever before. The liquor interests may be able for a short time to persuade a certain proportion of the people that prohibition results in evil consequences, but one recollects a statement about a fig tree not bearing thistles. Give the truth a little time, and it inevitably will "out."

That the teachings of natural science have changed greatly during the last few centuries is, of course, common knowledge. But that these changes have been so radical as to amount to a complete overturning of the whole of its former edifice, few probably would have dared to say outright. Such, however, is the case, it appears, if one believes the conclusions reached by Paul R. Heyl, of the United States Bureau of Standards, in a remarkable article in the periodical "Science." Those conclusions Mr. Heyl summed up in the following words:

Where, then, has the progress of three centuries in physical science brought us? Of the many distinct concepts of the eighteenth century not one is left. The sole concept of modern physics, energy, was not known in the eighteenth century, and this concept is above all things immaterial. The theoretical structure of our science is left without material means of support. Could matter be wiped out more effectively?

The Heart of His Lordship's Mystery

He was tall, fur-coated, and looked like a mighty sportsman. I met him just as he was rushing out of A. E.'s office in Plunkett House, Dublin. It seemed to me—for I knew him only through his plays—that this big breezy out-of-doors individual could not possibly be Lord Dunsany. Yet it was he. I longed to fathom the heart of his mystery.

Dunsany lives in a castle, which somehow escaped being blown up by the Republicans; evades all talk of politics; and is, in truth, despite the solidity of his exterior, about as evanescent as a moonbeam. Hard to catch, elusive, always disappearing into mists. My request for a talk was met with a fairly dubious, "Perhaps—I shall be back in town shortly, and will try to arrange it." He was gone. A moment ago he stood here before me; now he was gone—snatched into space. Was it likely I should be able again to waylay him? Baffled, I thought not.

The very next day, however, I found a telegram at the club which read as follows:

"Have nothing interesting to say, but would gladly show you Dunsany Castle if you would come today about four."

I tossed this message to the friend with whom I was lunching. "How does one get there? Is it far?" Farther, I suspected, than one could go without enchanted boots. But no, my frier had replied. There was a train leaving Dublin at a quarter to three. "You go to Drumree, the nearest village. From there the castle is only a stone's throw. There will be plenty of carriages."

My journey amble through haunting Irish country, flat at first, then gently rolling, dotted with clumps of woods fit for druid or elf. I saw ever before me the fur-coated mighty sportsman, and kept revolving in my mind how I might come to the heart of his mystery.

In something short of an hour the train reached Drumree. No mistaking it, for the name was written up across the station. But there was nothing to indicate the presence of even the humblest town, nor were there any carriages. The train steamed off, leaving me alone on the platform, prey to debate as to what should be the next move.

A boy was working near by in a field, his lips busy with whistle. I halted him, explaining my dilemma. "Shure, an' you've only to walk over the bridge, take the first on the left and then the second on the left," he answered. How far? "By road, three miles and a half." Though staggered, I thanked him, and thought it, as a matter of fact, no unlike an appeal to a fairy lore, that to be inquiring of a peasant lad the way to Dunsany Castle.

Time, of course, represented the problem. Already it was nearly four. How long would it take me to walk three and a half Irish miles—notoriously the longest miles in the world? And once arrived at the castle, how should I get back to Drumree for the 5:47? There was no later train to Dublin. That they might prevent my piercing the heart of his lordship's mystery, the gods of the mountain were conspiring.

I crossed the bridge and took the first turning on the left. It was a lovely winding road lined with old trees. Meadows dreamed under an afternoon sun. There was a faint haze over everything. Irresistibly I found myself yielding to a mood of wonder which was akin to awe.

When I had gone some distance, and fancied I must now be near the castle gates, I saw approaching me a man whose full black beard exposed a kind of benign tolerance. He came abreast, just at the second on the left, and to make sure I asked him the same question previously put to the peasant lad.

A leisurely hand on his band, "This lane," he replied, "would take you there. It is about three miles." "Three miles!"

"Faith, it might be better if you kept the main road to Dunsnaughtin—that's only a mile, and you could hire a motor."

I accepted his counsel as oracular, and, wrestling more alarmingly with calculations of time, hurried on. Even were the castle reached by five (and I was to have been there at four), how much time would remain for the talk by means of which I should get at the heart of his lordship's mystery?

The mood of wonder deepened. Surely there was something strange about this landscape—a magic, working through sun and late sunshine—light as tinted air, yet with a sudden sense of darkness. Abruptly, as I raced along, came to me that nothing mattered save this. That though I never reached the castle, I had begun to fathom what I sought.

Yes! The key was here, in this whispering, dream-

One cause for the comparatively slow progress of Russia's agricultural reconstruction is the extreme poverty of the majority of the Russian peasants. This poverty is vividly reflected in figures which have just been published, showing that 32½ per cent of the peasants in the Russian Soviet Republic have no horses, while the Ukraine figure is high as 57.2 per cent. Out of the 22,000,000 peasant households in the Soviet Union, 8,000,000 are reckoned among the "poorest of the poor." The favorite theoretical remedy of the Soviet Government for the distress of these poor peasants is to organize large farms along collectivized lines and equip them with modern machinery. But this is a very difficult process. A means of relief which is probably much more appreciated by the peasants themselves is indicated by Mr. Kalinin's announcement at the session of the All-Union Soviet Executive Committee that the agricultural tax will be cut down 30 or 40 per cent this year, as compared with last.

The Afghan Embassy in Moscow recently held a celebration in honor of the seventh anniversary of Afghanistan's independence. Russia was the first large power to recognize Afghanistan's claim to independence, and in 1920 the Afghan Ameer, Amanullah Khan, addressed a glowing letter to Lenin, whom he characterized as a benefactor of humanity and the Eastern peoples. After the conclusion of a treaty between England and Afghanistan, there was a certain cooling off in Soviet-Afghan relations. The former Ameer of Bokhara, driven into exile by the Soviet revolution in his own country, found asylum in Afghanistan; and, although the Ameer himself apparently maintained a correct position, certain Afghan tribal leaders are believed to have been implicated in the native uprising against the Soviet Government in Turkestan and Bokhara, which took place in 1922. As this uprising subsided, however, the Soviet-Afghan relations became more normal, and at the present time the two governments are discussing the possibilities of a commercial treaty.

The present commercial situation in the Soviet Union is not altogether satisfactory and furnished a topic for discussion at a recent session of the Council of Labor and Defense. The most unsatisfactory economic symptom is the steady and increasing decline in the trade turnover during the last two or three months. This is attributed to several causes, to seasonal decline in buying, to the impassable condition of the roads, which prevents the peasants from coming to the market towns, and to the apprehension of the peasants about the spring crops. Some economists have advised a cutting down of industrial production, but the general sentiment is against this, on the ground that the heightened production in industry, which is due to increased productivity of Labor, is an economic gain which cannot be thrown

ing countryside. By chance, treading the roads of a spring which was native to him, I had pressed a secret hint, as was as though the man I searched—ever eluding, ever vanishing into mists—were by my side instead. I understood! Here was my answer; here the truest clue.

Far off a sweet gray spire trespassed upon the sky. Sunshine was growing amber, and furry cattle browsed slowly toward the place of their night's repose. When at length I came to Dunsnaughtin I found merely a huddle of forlorn houses, one of which was marked "Hotel," though as such it had manifestly long ceased to function. Entering a dark little shop where provisions were sold, I bargained for a motor, and while it was being got ready, talked with the shopkeeper's wife. Did she know him, indeed? Shure, an' was not his lordship a friend to the whole countryside? Was he not always doing nice things for folk? At Christmas a ham, or a bag of flour, or perhaps a brace of game birds. No, she had never read any of his lordship's books, but had "seen about them" in the newspapers.

The motor was at the door, and we departed, the shopkeeper and I, down a road that might lead, who could say, whither? Times did not matter. For everywhere now, upon all sides, I perceived the personality of the man who had wired: "Have nothing interesting to say." Shaggy goats jerked their heads to stare as we passed. The trunks of gracious trees were green with age, and their leaves shivered with secret utterance. Was he not always doing nice things for folk? At Christmas a ham, or a bag of flour, or perhaps a brace of game birds. No, she had never read any of his lordship's books, but had "seen about them" in the newspapers.

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Half smothered in lichen, a tower showed its crenellated top. We had reached a pair of massive iron gates and as my driver crouched a shoulder to the task of swinging them wide, he looked oddly small. Then on we went, across a castle park. There was a ruined chapel, through whose unglazed Gothic windows the breeze played, fragrant with earth and water scents.

The walls were upon an abrupt rise, a blur of myrtle I saw the castle—a perpetual rustle of ivy—indeterminate turrets and gray walls—rooks flapping. It was five o'clock. We must start again for Drumree in a quarter of an hour. It did not matter. Nothing mattered now, for I had plumbed the heart of his lordship's mystery.

I pulled a bell-wire at the door, and waited. There was profound silence. The castle was not real, of course. It was an enchanted castle. One minute, two. In a mysterious distance spat the crack of a woodman's ax. Near at hand was the twitter of many birds. My quarter of an hour was dissolving into thin air.

At length, precipitate steps within. The door swung open, and a gorgeous butler stood before me, murmuring apology for a bell that was out of order. The master of the castle, just as in some piece of immemorial lore, had glanced down from his tower and had seen me there on the threshold.

The butler, still with ceremony (though I guessed him to be a son of this rural environment), begged me to mount—announced my arrival—bowed. Lord Dunsany came forward, a hand out to welcome. He was dressed in riding costume, and conveyed no hint of the mind that rode forth on strange journeys. But I knew I understood. There had been adventures along the way. Lady Dunsany, friendly and simple, and casual, too, greeted me also.

That was all. A maze of rich fragmentary impressions—talk which held no real significance. A sheet of bright-hued gulls with which my lord is wont to work at pike speed—manuscripts bound in vellum and rare illuminated leather, upon whose pages was a scrawl so robust that the ink had soaked through, a sense of roving across the face of the earth, up and down and home.

Here was my errand's end. I had barely come, and must be off, a tall clock warned. Yet there was no feeling of incompleteness.

"I shall have to see to that bell," said Lord Dunsany. They descended the long flights with me to the outer door—cordial and unrevealing—just a lord and a lady who lived in a castle. They did not guess how much I knew.

The castle vanished, then the ancient gates. After a while I could not be sure if the gates had really been there, or if the fact existed in the fact existed in those slumbering meadow-lands where I had sounded a heart of mystery; or even the lord of the castle, whose plays have been seen on Broadway. E. A. J.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow, March 19
Premier Rykov was the outstanding speaker at the opening session of the Tsik, or All-Union Soviet Executive Committee, in Tiflis not long since. Discussing the international situation, the Premier expressed the hope that America would recognize the Soviet Government, and touched on the advantages which both countries might anticipate from the co-ordination of American technique with Russian natural resources. The Premier declared that last year's drought covered one-fourth of the area which was affected in 1921. The Government spent 15,000,000 rubles in direct relief measures in the drought regions. The chief aim of the Government, according to Mr. Rykov, was to prevent any diminution of the planted area in the affected districts. Now, of course, the prospects of next year's harvest were beginning to attract attention. He pointed out that, as a result of insufficient snow and variable weather, alarming news about the coming harvest came from some regions, but he added that only the spring could show decisively what sort of crop this year may be expected to bring forth.

One cause for the comparatively slow progress of Russia's agricultural reconstruction is the extreme poverty of the majority of the Russian peasants. This poverty is vividly reflected in figures which have just been published, showing that 32½ per cent of the peasants in the Russian Soviet Republic have no horses, while the Ukraine figure is high as 57.2 per cent. Out of the 22,000,000 peasant households in the Soviet Union, 8,000,000 are reckoned among the "poorest of the poor." The favorite theoretical remedy of the Soviet Government for the distress of these poor peasants is to organize large farms along collectivized lines and equip them with modern machinery. But this is a very difficult process. A means of relief which is probably much more appreciated by the peasants themselves is indicated by Mr. Kalinin's announcement at the session of the All-Union Soviet Executive Committee that the agricultural tax will be cut down 30 or 40 per cent this year, as compared with last.

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Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Regarding the Sack of York Village

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
The burning of the straggling village of Washington, D. C., by the British forces during the War of 1812 was recently mentioned in an issue of the Monitor and is often cited by Americans as an illustration of the barbarity of war. Too often, indeed, the manner in which it is quoted seems calculated to remind one of the misdeeds of today of the friends of today of the misdeeds of their forefathers.

Would it not be more candid on our own part as well as helpful to a better international understanding if, when the capture and destruction of our national capital be in future mentioned, it were accurately described as an act of retaliation by the British for the previous sack and burning of the little Canadian village of York, then the seat of government of upper Canada and standing where now does the city of Toronto?

York village had no military or strategic importance whatsoever, but was nevertheless ruthlessly destroyed by American soldiery, and its entire population, consisting entirely of women, children and old men, driven out shelterless to undergo all the rigors of a Canadian winter. Today British and Americans are unanimous in the condemnation of all barbarity and wars, but it is good for us to remember that so brief a record of national previous actions, and also by appealing to the conscience of our own nation, is to condemn ourselves. For our own wanton cruelty preceded and provoked their act of retaliation which, unlike our own crime, was accompanied by no destruction of innocent lives.

Chicago, Ill. A. E. O.

"Liquor Drinking and the Movies"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
In the Monitor recently a letter was run dealing with liquor drinking and the "movies." I feel so keenly on this subject that I am sending these few lines in this connection. This question is of vital importance to our young folks.

When one reads the advertising on the billboards of the "movies" in any small town, one hesitates to take his child to see them. Much good may be done by refusing to patronize these shows, also by appealing to the managers of the screen houses to put on clean educational plays which can be made both interesting and entertaining. Let us safeguard the children! Ellensburg, Wash. E. D. B.

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1925

INLAND EMPIRE

Supplement



A STRAWBERRY FIELD in the INLAND EMPIRE



MODERN MACHINERY AND EXPERT FARMING MAKE THE INLAND EMPIRE A GREAT AGRICULTURAL REGION.



DOUGLAS FIR MONARCHS of the FOREST

INLAND EMPIRE BOUNDED BY CASCADES AND ROCKIES DEVELOPS RICH RESOURCES

Growth of Territory Embracing Parts of Four States and Two Provinces Evidenced in High Yield of Its Mines, Farms, Ranches, Forests and Orchards

SPOKANE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—Lying between the Rocky Mountains on the east and the Cascades on the west is the Inland Empire. It is an empire whose sovereigns are Community of Interest, Singleness of Purpose and Common Necessity, arising from a natural isolation.

Within this territory are parts of two nations, for it includes southeastern British Columbia and southwestern Alberta in Canada, and western Montana, the panhandle of Idaho, eastern Washington and northeastern Oregon in the United States. The greater part of it was in the "Oregon" of the "forties"—the goal of the covered wagon.

"Oregon" was the charmed word of that empire builder, the American pioneer. It was the Oregon Trail he took with his ox team and his family, and it was in Oregon soil he expected to set his plow and turn out his fortune.

But before the pioneer there had gone Lewis and Clark. They had been secretly commissioned by President Jefferson to explore and survey that great territory. Their trail was beset by innumerable difficulties, not the least of which was penetrating the high mountains.

Their search for a pass or defile which would permit their crossing that great divide was aided finally by an Indian who guided them through passes known only to the tribe. No more romantic story of exploration and adventure has been written than the Lewis and Clark journals.

Seaside Beauty
Working their way down the Snake and Columbia rivers they passed through the southern fringe of what the people of that section are pleased to call the Inland Empire. Today four transcontinental railroad lines in the United States and one in Canada find no difficulty in penetrating those fastnesses, and from comfort Pullmans or observation cars the modern traveler and explorer may still view a rugged and formidable mountain or a stately and almost impenetrable forest.

He need not be disturbed lest the food be exhausted, or water bags dry, or that he may encounter unfriendly Indians. For here, in the midst of majestic mountains, foaming torrents or endless plains he has all the comforts of this modern day, and delectable food in the dining car, wrested from these lands which once presented an almost insurmountable barrier to man.

Seaside beauty abounds within this section. Included in it is Glacier National Park, and just outside the natural boundaries are the three other great reservations—the Yellowstone, Rainier National Park and Banff National Park in Alberta. All are within easy distance by automobile from all points in the Inland Empire. The roads are for the most part improved.

Where concrete roads are not completed, excellent dirt roads are kept in good condition. Both motor roads and railroads form a network which enables the visitor, student or traveler ample opportunity to view the natural wonders, study the geological stages which are written on the face of the land where all may see, or view the agricultural or commercial development.

Potential Power
Approaching the Inland Empire from the east the traveler is impressed by the ruggedness of the Rockies. Great, towering peaks close by and lofty peaks set down in glistening glaciers, all softened by diverse colorings in rock and sky. The rushing streams bespeak energy, and to the practical man, power.

In northern Idaho the timber lands adjacent to the railroads for the most part have been logged off, and, where clearing has been accomplished, present a panorama of fruit, cattle, and agricultural lands, always with a background of distant hills or mountains. In those distant mountains still stand great forests of white and

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Pioneers Write Iliad of the West

Lewis and Clark Carried Flag Into Vast Territory

SPOKANE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—The commercial, industrial, cultural and social greatness of the Pacific northwest, rooted and grounded as it is in American idealism, has, in the fullness of time, resulted from the foresight of Thomas Jefferson, and from the courage and initiative and intelligence of two pioneer explorers, Capt. Meriwether Lewis and Capt. William Clark.

The famous Lewis and Clark Expedition, conceived by President Jefferson and executed by these faithful representatives, although sent out nominally for the exploration of the sources of the Missouri River, the discovery of a pass through the Rocky Mountains, and explorations to the Pacific Ocean, resulted in the establishment of American institutions in a vast northern and northwestern empire.

Jefferson Planned Expedition
In 1803 President Jefferson, after consultation with Mr. Lewis, then his private secretary, and with others of his advisors, dictated a confidential message to Congress, proposing that an exploring party be dispatched to the northwest "for the purpose of extending the external commerce of the United States." Congress was asked to appropriate \$2500 to finance the expedition. Congress authorized the exploration and the appropriation and preparations were soon begun.

Meriwether Lewis was placed in command of the expedition party because of his "knowledge of the

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NORTHWEST'S MINING WEALTH IS ESTIMATED IN BILLIONS

Geological Survey Shows That Only the Surface Has Been Scratched in the Production of Precious and Utilitarian Metals

SPOKANE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—The mineral wealth taken from the mines of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho totals an enormous sum, and it is believed that the volume still in the earth greatly exceeds the amounts sent over the world into the channels of commerce and industry. By those who have practical knowledge of the situation, it is said that only a beginning has been made in the development of this rich mineral section.

From the mines of Washington, Idaho, and Oregon more than \$2,000,000,000 worth of minerals have been taken since development began. In the mining of lead, copper, silver, zinc, gold, iron, coal, magnesite, building stone, limestone, and phos-

phates it is estimated that more than \$200,000,000 have been paid in dividends. The United States Geological Survey reports are responsible for the statement that there were 371 mines producing metals in this section in 1921, and that the annual output of these mines totals \$150,000,000. Washington's leading mineral output is coal. During the last 10 years Washington has been the leading State in the Union in the production of crude magnesite. The magnesite quarries are in the eastern part of the State, north of Spokane. Extensive deposits of limestone, clay and iron are also found within the borders of the State. Oregon mines produce largely of gold, silver, copper,

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PINES OF IDAHO OF WORLD FAME

Century's Supply of Finest Timber Embraced in State's Great Tracts

CELESTINE, Ida. (Special Correspondence)—Idaho's stand of white pine has a world-wide fame. This stand is embraced within the northern part of the State, its southern boundary being somewhere between the middle and south forks of the Clearwater River. Altogether it is estimated that at present there is standing in Idaho 19,000,000,000 feet of this choice merchantable timber, to be found nowhere else in the world. The stumpage runs from a few thousand feet to around 100,000 feet per acre, and in tracts like the Burnt Cabin, will average nearly half the high figure given.

The Idaho white pine is one of the most beautiful of woods, and is in great demand. The visitor at one of the mills would be surprised to see some of the choice boards, with no sign of a knot coming from the planers. Not far from 80 per cent of the logs being milled at this time are white pine, and this will be the average for some time to come.

Latest Type Mills
Mills at Celestine are the Rutledge Timber Company, Wintour-Rosenberry Company, Blackwell Lumber Company, Celestine Mill Company, Atlas Tie Company, and the Ohio Match Company, the latter three being on the Spokane River and the Blackwell at the mouth of the river on the lake. All these mills are modern and capable of turning out a vast amount of lumber, and it is a number of years since any of them have had any serious or prolonged shutdown.

Of the 19,000,000,000 feet of white pine, it is estimated that private parties, such as mills, loggers, etc., own about 12,000,000,000 feet; 4,500,000,000 feet belong to the Government and about 2,500,000,000 feet to the State. Of other species of timber there are 21,000,000,000 feet of Douglas fir, 17,000,000,000 feet of yellow pine (called also "Pondosa" pine) and 12,000,000,000 feet of lodge pole pine. Of pulpwood there is estimated to be standing ready for cutting, about 5,000,000,000 feet of spruce, fir,

which has practically all been taken within the last two decades, is the present construction of the American Falls reservoir, which, aside from watering tens of thousands of acres of new land, will provide water insurance in the shape of added storage for approximately 500,000 acres.

This project now being constructed consists of a 1,500,000 acre foot reservoir, which will doubtless be extended in capacity before its completion. It will make a lake from two to 12 miles wide and about 20 miles long.

The dam is situated 24 miles west of Pocatello. It will impound the flood waters of the Snake River to be let out whenever the waters are needed. This commodity is now being lost in millions of gallons in the spring run-off, only to be needed later in the year.

Adding the cost of the dam construction with the many ramifications, such as rebuilding the town of American Falls, the construction of laterals, the improvement of lands and other attendant activities, it is believed will finally show the expenditure of at least \$25,000,000.

Pocatello has the distinction of being in the center of one of the largest irrigated areas in the world and its business reflects the natural result of large yields of agricultural products, such as come from reclaimed land. The plan for the reservoir originated 16 years ago.

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Walla Walla Valley Faces New Era of Farm Prosperity

Chamber of Commerce Adopts Program for Rich Agricultural and Industrial District—Extension of Irrigation Sought

WALLA WALLA, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—Through seven periods of haphazard progress the Walla Walla Valley has finally developed into a district with a program, and also into a district which can take a joke on itself and capitalize it. The program is the one adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Walla Walla, the largest city and the center of the district—

the joke was perpetrated by Al Johnson, who, after appearing here, told later audiences of the place that called itself twice. The valley immediately twisted this into the slogan. The valley they liked so well they named it twice. Then, when a song writer turned out some whimsical words for a fox-trot tune, christening it "Walla Walla," and it became popular, an astute community persuaded the music publishers to print the valley slogan on the cover page.

It took the district more than 100 years to reach this stage, and in that

IRRIGATION OPENS 2,500,000 ACRES

Snake River Project Forms Lake 20 Miles Long

POCATELLO, Ida. (Special Correspondence)—Consisting of several hundred projects both large and small, irrigation developments in the Snake River Valley of Idaho, of which Pocatello is almost the center, has reached the total of 2,500,000 acres.

The feature of this development, which has practically all been taken within the last two decades, is the present construction of the American Falls reservoir, which, aside from watering tens of thousands of acres of new land, will provide water insurance in the shape of added storage for approximately 500,000 acres.

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(Continued on Page 16, Column 2)

time it went through six distinct periods, discovery, fur trade, missionary exploration, pioneer settlement, frontier life and modern development.

Lewis and Clark were the first white men to see the valley, coming in 1806. Twelve years later the Northwest Company established a trading post. In 1857 the soldiers marched in and with them came the whisper of a settlement—a few tent-stores, etc. Then came the railroads, banks, business houses, small industries, etc. Two years ago a "thought survey" was taken and from this a program was developed which is being carried out, not only for the city, but for the valley. It included, among other things, combined efforts for lower freight rates, lower insurance charges, better roads and improved intercommunity relations. Definite results are being obtained.

Eight Basic Industries
Of the eight basic industries of the State of Washington, the Walla Walla Valley lacks but two—fishing and mining. The six on which prosperity and wealth are based are hydroelectric power, lumber, cereals, dairying, horticulture and wool. Every industry and manufacturing plant in the valley has its sources in one or more of these basic factors.

Once almost a one crop country, more and more attention is being paid to fruit and diversified farming, so that each year the valley is better able to stand the trouble that comes when one crop is damaged. Much of the land, because of climatic and other conditions, is adapted only to growing of grain, but that which can be developed otherwise is being used for other purposes.

The Walla Walla Valley, as southeastern Washington is generally known, takes in four Washington counties, Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield and Asotin. Umatilla County, Ore., is also a part of the valley. Soil and climate are varied. Most of the district is rolling land of volcanic ash, but there are vast stretches of grazing land, of timbered areas in the mountains, of what awaits water to become productive. Thousands of acres have been reclaimed from the desert through irrigation and are producing crops of wide variety.

Elevation in the district varies greatly, from 320 feet at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia rivers to 4500 feet in the mountains. Up to about 1600 feet elevation the land is farmed.

Variety of Fruits
Bottom lands are devoted to commercial fruits including apples, prunes, cherries, pears and peaches; commercial truck-garden products embrace onions, asparagus, rhubarb, cabbages, head lettuce, cauliflower, spinach, tomatoes and potatoes. Thousands of acres of commercial apples are coming into bearing and the dairying and poultry industries have been stimulated. Co-operative creameries are operating in four places—Burbank, Walla Walla, Umatilla and Prescott, and are paying their way. One of the largest chicken projects is located in the valley, having an annual capacity of 500,000 day-old chicks.

Much of the valley originally was covered with a heavy growth of

(Continued on Page 16, Column 2)

YAKIMA CENSUS SHOWS BIG GAINS

Farm Income Under Irrigation Wins High Place in Nation's Agriculture

YAKIMA, Wash.—Yakima, metropolis of the Yakima Valley, one of the leading irrigation districts of the United States, is the county seat of Yakima County and lies 240 miles southwest of Spokane and 160 miles southeast of Seattle on the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific railways and the national Yellowstone Trail.

The surrounding territory, devoid of native timber except along streams, is rolling in character, gradually increasing in altitude westward to the evergreen foothills of the Cascades with the snow-clad summits of Rainier and Adams towering majestically about 60 miles distant.

Agriculture is carried on under irrigation, the supply of water being furnished under Federal Government control and storage. At present 320,000 acres are under water and plans of the United States and Indian Reclamation services call for the irrigation of 300,000 acres additional.

The United States Reclamation service has just completed construction of the highest earth dam in the world which will impound 202,000 acre feet of water, sufficient with natural run-off to irrigate 100,000 acres. Yakima County ranks sixth in value of agricultural products of all counties in the United States. The crop value for 1924 was \$36,763,074.

Natural Resources
The growth of Yakima is due to natural resources at its command and to an industrious and progressive citizenship. The census for 1910 gave a population of 14,082; that of 1920, 15,539; while a recent survey places the present population at 23,194.

Postal receipts in 1910 were \$55,923; in 1920 they were \$120,150 and in 1924, \$147,334.

Five banks report clearings in 1924 of \$70,041,480, with those for the month of January, 1925 totaling \$6,653,712 and present deposits of \$9,624,147,334.

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VISION, ENERGY AND COURAGE REFLECTED IN PIONEER WORK

Present-Day Development of Northwestern Territory Shows Firm Economic Foundation Was Laid—Now Bearing Fruits

SPOKANE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—The schools of Washington, the farming sections, the orchards, the timbered areas, the stock ranges, and the mining section of this portion of the Pacific northwest, have attracted a class of citizens equipped with vision, energy, initiative, courage, and those other characteristics of successful builders either of empires, states, cities, industrial or educational centers. In all the industrial and other activities of this section the foundations were so well laid by the pioneers that, through the years that have followed, there have been few periods of stagnation in the onward march of progress.

Spokane is the largest railway center west of Omaha. Six transcontinental railways converge at this point, making it one of the most important distributing points in the northwest for all classes of mer-

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INLAND EMPIRE LINKS NATION WITH ORIENT'S RAPID GROWTH IN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

B. E. Haney of United States Shipping Board Predicts Great Northwest Is to Prove One of America's Most Progressive and Prosperous Areas

HYDROELECTRIC POWER RESOURCES ASSURE CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT

Reclamation and Irrigation Projects Yielding Wealth Turned Back Into Channels of Trade by Purchase of Commodities in Every Corner of the Country

By B. E. HANEY
Member of United States Shipping Board, Representing the North Pacific Division

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the northwest corner of the United States and nestling between the Rocky Mountain range on one side, and the Cascade range on the other, lies one of America's most productive areas. It is known as the great Inland Empire. Last year it added to the Nation's supply more than \$300,000,000 worth of food products. It produced immense crops of wheat and potatoes. It yielded more

than 25,000,000 bushels of high-grade apples. It fed more than 3,500,000 sheep and sent to the mills more than 10 per cent of America's total supply of wool. It furnished grazing land for nearly a million head of cattle, and produced as much alfalfa as any state in the Union except California. Less than a quarter of a century ago most of this country was a desert waste, supporting nothing but a few stray bands of cattle and horses.

Senator Lauds Inland Empire
Mr. Dill Tells of Modern Section That Displaced 'Wild and Woolly' West

By C. C. DILL
United States Senator from Washington

SPOKANE, Wash.—This part of the United States, called the Inland Empire, is the modern west. The old west—the wild free west, is gone here. It is no more "wild and woolly" than Ohio or Indiana, where I was born, reared and educated. It is less thickly populated, however, and there are greater stretches of waste lands, both dry and rough, but the small towns and settled country districts are as peaceful and as devoted to law and order as any part of the east.

Our farmers and fruit growers are not worried any more about sage brush or Indians. Their problems now are rather about excessive freight rates and profiteers. Scientific agriculture has made it possible to grow literally millions of bushels of wheat every other year on dry land that formerly was almost worthless.

Gravity ditches and electric pumps

have not yet been developed. But foresighted optimists who have made a careful study of the resources of this region say that its development has only commenced. There lies in this region a tremendous amount of latent hydroelectric energy. Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana hold more than one-third of the water power of the United States.

The Government now has under consideration a project to harness the power of the Columbia River and to use the water after it has served its purpose in developing hydroelectric energy to irrigate 1,750,000 acres of land. If this land maintains the same ratio of production as that already irrigated, it should annually produce, in round numbers, about \$600,000,000 worth of fruits and other products, to say nothing of furnishing electric energy to scores of manufacturing plants of various kinds. The estimated cost of this development is \$193,000,000. It will furnish homes for about 100,000 families.

A big water-power development is already under way at Snake River, Idaho, and power that has run to waste at Priest Rapids on the Columbia is about to be harnessed. Plans have been formed by one of America's big industrial corporations to spend \$100,000,000 to form a great hydroelectric power development and to build a modern industrial city surrounded by fertile fields and

chandise. As feeders of the railways and as finished arteries connecting extensive wheat, general farming and orchard areas with the local and outside markets of the world, there are thousands of miles of highly improved roads in all directions from Spokane.

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Then settlers began to make the land productive by two methods, dry farming and reclamation. Thousands of acres were planted to wheat and other cereals. Water was carried in ditches to approximately 165,000 acres of this land and it now produces fruits of various kinds valued at between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000 per annum. In this region one may travel through miles upon miles of trees laden with luscious fruit, or fields covered with ripening grain.

The Inland Empire produces lumber, considerable copper and gold, and, in this connection, during the war it furnished the magnesite without which it would have been impossible to operate our steel mills after the Austrian supply of this commodity was cut off. It is rich in phosphates and other minerals which have not yet been developed.

Development Only Started

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chandise. As feeders of the railways and as finished arteries connecting extensive wheat, general farming and orchard areas with the local and outside markets of the world, there are thousands of miles of highly improved roads in all directions from Spokane.

Grains furnish the principal crops of the Spokane territory, wheat taking the lead. Approximately 57,000,000 bushels of all grains are produced here annually. Of the Nation's apple crop, this State produces about one-third, the average annual value of the crop exceeding \$50,000,000. The annual production of spring and winter wheat, raised almost exclusively in the eastern half of the State, is over 40,000,000 bushels. The production in 1924 reached 58,700,000 bushels, which sold for an average of \$1.57 per

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Inland Empire's Vast Power Resources Herald Era of Enduring Prosperity

INLAND EMPIRE BOUNDED BY CASCADES AND ROCKIES DEVELOPS RICH RESOURCES

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yellow pine, cedar, red fir, hemlock, and tamarack, while willow and cottonwood line the streams.

Descending into Washington most of the railroad lines approach Spokane, which is the largest city in the area. It is situated on both banks of the Spokane River, and was originally called Spokane Falls, taking its name from a series of cataracts on the river and located in the very center of the city.

It is surrounded by and built on rugged hills, which gradually blend into distant mountains. It is in the center of a wheat, live-stock and general farming country. Gold, silver, copper, zinc, and the common metals are found in the mines which flank it, and is the center of one of the world's greatest white pine forests.

Many Waterfalls

The visitor will find hundreds of lakes, scores of surging streams, forests in which the wild things still roam, and brooks alive with trout and numerous other but less colorful fish. He will be impressed by the fact that for the most part the streams flow through gashes in the earth, or gorges. The geologists tell us they have continued to cut their channels through ages of lava, which flowed from west to east.

All the streams drop many feet to the mile, with the result that falls and cataracts are everywhere. In many instances the rock was of sterner stuff and offered more resistance to the erosion of water which then made the longer leap, sometimes hundreds of feet, to reach the lower bed.

Continuing west toward central Washington the country becomes more undulating and rolling. One finds little of the monotony of the plains of the middle west, for there will be plateaus and plateaus, benches and hills, and occasionally a heavily timbered section.

In southern Washington and northern Oregon, bordering the Columbia and the Snake rivers, the country is rolling in character with few steep hills. It is penetrated by many streams, both small and large. Walla Walla, one of the principal cities in southern Washington, takes its name from an Indian word meaning "many waters."

This country was originally

covered with a heavy growth of bunch grass. When the Lewis and Clark expedition passed through this section Lewis wrote in his journal that it was an "open country where the eye has no rest." Today they would see numerous neat ranches, modern thriving cities, and pastoral scenes certainly restful.

From this point west to Yakima and northwest to Wenatchee was not so long ago a sagebrush-covered desert. Today it is a scene of countess orchards, principally apples. Little or no rain falls in the summer months, so it is a sunny, milky, irrigated landscape that greets one. Occasionally from the floor of the level plain arises a giant boulder, a silent reminder of great forces which once were active, but now silent.

In the distance are snow-clad peaks, and under favorable conditions from certain places the cone-shaped peaks of Rainier, St. Helens, Adams or Mt. Hood are visible. Mountains to a day when volcanic ash and shattered granite were spread over the great Inland Empire, later to make it an unusually fertile land.

Leaving the valley through the beautiful Cascades, the ascent is made quickly through rugged and lofty timber-covered mountains. Their slopes are still covered with virgin forest and they abound in deer, bear and goats. Numerous small streams and lakes set like gems are found. Power and potential resources speak from every stream and rock.

So this great land, larger than France, larger than almost any European country, abounds in mountains, lakes, streams, plateaus, ranches, quiet farms and orchards. It is an out-of-door country, for a moderate winter and delightful summer lend themselves to complete enjoyment of the natural beauties, as well as contribute to the maximum possibilities for development of the natural resources.

The mountains and lakes provide delightful camping places and, for the less nomadic, charming resorts. It is a playground, work-ground, and study field. The Inland Empire seems to be one of the earth's great projects, and has been wrought out by a master hand, which left its work engraved on the surface, where even he who rides may read.

Industry, there being 17,000 cows in Yakima County. Hogs are fed to advantage and pork production is growing rapidly. Poultry and bees are highly profitable.

There is much satisfaction in the fact that the structure of Yakima's prosperity does not rest upon one foundation stone—that stone ever so broad and stable.

It is estimated that in Yakima County alone there are 50,000 acres in fruit trees, 90 per cent of which are in some stage of bearing. About 70 per cent of the trees are apples, the leading varieties being Winesap, Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Delicious, Yellow Newton, and Arkansas Black. Ten per cent of the acreage is in pears, 10 per cent peaches and the remainder in plums, cherries, plums, apricots, etc. The value of the 1924 fresh fruit crop aggregated \$16,730,825, with fruit products adding \$2,021,800 to the total.

Yakima, the city, is modern in every respect, with wide, well-paved streets, shady boulevards and well-kept lawns. It is literally a gem in a garden of flowers and foliage, where the sun shines 300 days in each year. In the matter of good roads, it is doubtful if any agricultural district of like area in the United States can excel Yakima County, with its 460 miles of well graded, and graveled highway and 415 miles of hard surface roads.

For the above reason and the further fact that Yakima is only 35 miles from Priest Rapids—the proposed \$100,000,000 power project to be developed by the General Electric Company—it is expected that this section will be a center for both rail and motor tourists during the present season.

When they arrive they will find Yakima a hospitable city, with ample hotel and tourist park accommodations for their comfort, likewise good churches, theaters and recreational spots to aid in making their stay a pleasant one.

SENATOR LAUDS INLAND EMPIRE

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carry water to small areas of the desert that, in reality, are but experimental irrigation farms that prove what can be done with the entire Columbia Basin area in future years.

The immense lands of Idaho and Montana that feed the Columbia River and its tributaries will no doubt be dammed at their outlets in years to come to make them into reservoirs for power and irrigation purposes as yet only dreamed of by those now here. These are material resources that are to be developed in addition to the mines and coal and gas lands already known and yet to be discovered.

But there is a western spirit here that is even more attractive and powerful than any or all of these material resources. This is the spirit of exalted intelligent effort and efficient action applied to the social and moral sides of life.

Our schools and churches are the pride of our people and the outdoor life of even the city dwellers gives all those who live here a confidence, a courage and an enthusiasm that is enviable and irresistible. No visitor can imbibe it from a Pullman car window or an automobile. It is something that develops within the individual only after he has lived among us and made this his home.

We want visitors, though, first because we are proud of this part of the United States and, second, because we believe many who come to see will remain as residents.

The climate of this section, the opportunities it offers and the thought of the people here all invite those who can do so to come to the Inland Empire.

INLAND EMPIRE LINKS NATION WITH ORIENT'S RAPID GROWTH IN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

(Continued from Page 15)

gardens where at present there is nothing but a wilderness. Thousands of acres that are now lying fallow will be made productive.

Four Railway Lines

The Inland Empire is traversed by four transcontinental lines—the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Union Pacific, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound. But it was not the development of the Inland Empire alone that led railroad builders to this region. They knew that the fundamental essentials of successful transportation business are an abundant supply of raw materials and people.

America's last, great bulk of undeveloped raw materials lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast, and Seattle and Portland, the terminals of these railroads, are the Nation's closest points of contact with the great markets of the Far East.

The countries washed by the Pacific Ocean will carry the great commerce of the future. For centuries the course of empire has been westward and it is certain to continue in that direction. That is why the British Government, after spending many years and enduring great losses in trying to discover a Northwest Passage to be used as a short route to China and India, built the Canadian Pacific Railroad and established two ferry systems, one across the Atlantic, the other across the Pacific.

Trade From China and India China alone has a greater area than the United States. It is as rich as this country in undeveloped raw materials, and it has a population estimated at between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000. India's millions already are contributing largely to America's foreign commerce, and they will continue so to do.

The development of the Inland Empire ultimately will affect not only the American land transportation system, but the American merchant marine. The United States must prepare to take a part in the carrying of this steadily but surely expanding commerce.

The advance of the Inland Empire affects every part of the United States. Thousands of carloads of manufactured products—cotton goods, shoes, rugs, furniture, haberdashery, farming implements, stoves, cooking utensils, radio devices, and countless other commodities manufactured in all parts of the Nation are carried into this region every year. I had occasion to traverse part of this country last summer and in one of the small towns through which I passed, the automobiles were parked two deep on both sides of the main street.

Great Future Predicted

There can be no doubt that the sale of these products to the inhabitants of the Inland Empire was responsible for part of the large contributions made to the Federal Government in income taxes. Everywhere were plows and harrows, harvesters and binders manufactured in Illinois and Indiana. Every section of the United States sends something to the Inland Empire, and takes part of its product in return.

But great as its development has been, the resources of the Inland Empire—to use a trite phrase—have

scarcely been scratched. Millions of acres still await the touch of the hand of man to bring them to a full fruition. The Inland Empire is destined to become one of the richest parts of the United States.

POCATELLO HUB OF RICH FARMS

Rail Center Serves Diversity of Produce

POCATELLO, Ida. (Special Correspondence)—Named after an Indian, Pocatello is located in southeastern Idaho between two small mountain ranges and on the banks of the Portneuf River, and is the center of an irrigated farm area extending over two-thirds of the finest producing lands of Idaho and western Wyoming. It has a delightful climate at an elevation of 4466 feet.

Pocatello's population is estimated at 19,500, including its suburbs. It is at the junction of four lines of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, a part of the Union Pacific system, and has large railroad shops. The railroad affords employment for approximately 3000 men with an average monthly payroll of \$450,000.

The city's railroad facilities and its central location have fostered thriving wholesale and manufactur-

NORTHWEST'S MINING WEALTH IS ESTIMATED IN BILLIONS

(Continued from Page 15)

chromite, and recently a large body of iron ore was discovered in that State.

The production of minerals in Idaho has been large. Up to and including 1923 her production of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc reached a value of \$737,000,000. The Bunker Hill and Sullivan, the world's greatest lead-silver mine, is situated in the Coeur d'Alene mining region of northern Idaho, 75 miles east of Spokane.

The coal fields of Montana, Wyoming and Washington produce annually \$50,000,000 worth of fuel.

Over \$1,000,000,000 is Idaho's record of production in 62 years for the five principle metals—a yearly average of \$15,200,000. There was the first placer gold-mining period, extending from 1860 to 1875, which yielded returns of approximately \$500,000,000 in gold. Then came the silver-lead mining period which has, up to the present time, yielded more than \$700,000,000. The chief mineral products of the State are now silver, lead, copper, gold and zinc; the annual production of these metals total in value \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. One of the largest producing mines of Kellogg, Ida., is said to have yielded \$100,000,000 to its owners and to have paid dividends of \$26,000,000. In a day or so of automobile driving from Spokane, two or three short trips, a mining area may be

ing business. Some of the national jobbing companies maintain branch houses here.

Diversity of agricultural produce is particularly characteristic of the section served by Pocatello. Thousands of cars loaded with grain, potatoes, fruit, wool, live stock, dairy and poultry products pass through Pocatello annually on their way to eastern markets.

Dairying is becoming an important industry of southern and eastern Idaho and the territory surrounding Pocatello and the Snake River Valley is fast becoming dotted with cheese factories. The future of Pocatello as a manufacturing center is bright. Its strategic location for distributing purposes and the abundance of power to be supplied is expected to attract many manufacturers.

Not only is Pocatello a railroad center but it is also at the junction of two main highways, the Old Oregon Trail and the north-and-south Yellowstone Park Highway. Years before the white man came the territory of Pocatello was recognized by the Indians.

The first white men also recognized these natural advantages and built the first stockade, known as Fort Hall, a short distance from the present site of Pocatello. The city maintains a well-equipped tourist park and tourist information bureau, and has adequate hotel facilities.

The great national playground, the Yellowstone National Park, is easily accessible from Pocatello both by rail or highway, a distance of 176 miles. Each year many thousands of vacationists enter the park by the western portal through Pocatello.

briefly covered which steadily produces more values than the mineral output of all Alaska in gold, silver, copper, lead and coal. There are still greater bodies of iron suggested by outcroppings in Stevens and Pend Oreille counties. The essentials of the steel industry have hereabout been conveniently assembled by nature, and the future will bring large developments along this line.

Spokane is the natural and commonly accepted center of the mining industry. Here are the headquarters of the large operating companies, and here the rendezvous and depot of supplies for the smaller development groups, the miners and the prospectors. The district contains 200 producing mines and four large smelters. It is served throughout by the Washington Water Power Company, is everywhere belted with dense stands of timber, and has transportation facilities, by steam and electric lines and by fine paved highways, sufficient for all present and immediately prospective needs.

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SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

WALLA WALLA VALLEY FACES NEW ERA OF FARM PROSPERITY

(Continued from Page 15)

bunch grass, with some timber along the streams in the foothills. Part of the valley is irrigated by water taken from the various streams, from the Snake River and from artesian wells in the vicinity of Walla Walla. It is one of the earliest crop maturing districts in the Inland Empire. Land prices range from \$20 for unimproved land, to \$1500 for orchard and garden tracts near town.

The district is rich in historical interest. Here came Marcus Whitman, Congregational missionary, to labor among the Indians and finally to fall victim of those he befriended. The first railroad, the first national and the first private banks in the territory of Washington were built and are still operated here.

Scenery ranging from rugged to pastoral pleases the eye. The colorful blue mountains run through the district with lofty peaks, timbered crests and gorges of beauty from which flow the streams that give the locality its name, "valley of many waters." From the mountains can be seen seemingly endless expanses of grain fields, interspersed with orchards, gardens and alfalfa farms, villages, towns and cities, railroad lines and paved highways.

Missionary Started Plow

It was the missionary who introduced farming into the district, whose plow turned under the century-old trails made and followed by Indians, who provided inspiration for a large educational institution.

Marcus Whitman, whose memory is perpetuated by Whitman College, first put plow in soil in the valley. He planted grain and an orchard in 1837. This showed the possibilities, and the settlers who followed in the wake of the cross and the flag mis-

sionaries and soldiers) were induced to try raising crops, too. Whitman erected a grist mill, the first manufacturing plant in the valley.

For ten years after Whitman's passing no new planting of crops took place. Then Ransom Clark in 1857, set out an orchard on his 60-acre tract. The following year came the soldiers to the new fort, and this provided a cash market for products. Agriculture got its start. The Idaho gold rush of the sixties brought its tens of thousands and an increased local and regional demand for food.

Agriculturally, Walla Walla Valley has reached its limit as far as dry farming goes, so it is working to get more land under water. Returns from irrigated land are about \$300 a year per acre and from wheat land about \$11 an acre. About 13,000 acres are now under irrigation, and the number is being gradually increased. Projects still in the talk stage will greatly increase this acreage. They will also bring about a denser population, though it is agreed that much of the wheat land will always be farmed by a few, since operation is costly and the land cannot be used for other than small grains.

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IRRIGATION PLAN AID TO INDUSTRY

Idaho Looks Forward to Completion of Big Dam as Business Grows Better

BOISE, Ida. (Special Correspondence)—Basic Industries in Idaho, agriculture and mining, are to experience what will probably be their greatest development in the next few years. The time for progress, built on a solid, economic foundation is here and Idahoans, having experienced both the superficial prosperity of war time and the sound development of the present, know that the latter is here to stay.

Agriculture in Idaho presupposes more than the tilling of the soil and the raising and selling of crops. Before a plow may be stuck in the ground the question of water must be considered. This introduces Idaho's most important problem—irrigation, and because successful farming in Idaho can be assured only from successful irrigation, any agricultural development is necessarily an irrigation development.

Idaho's great irrigation development that will be completed within the next two years is the dam at American Falls, Idaho, by the United States reclamation service. Work has already begun and this summer hundreds of men will be employed closing up with concrete the opening in one of the largest artificial lakes in the world. This wall of concrete will hold more than 3,000,000 acre feet of water. (An acre foot of water is the amount necessary to cover an acre of land one foot deep.)

The formal corner-stone dedication program will be held early in July when Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, William Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, and Dr. Elwood Mead, United States Commissioner of Reclamation, will be present.

Henry Ford is in Idaho developing mining property. He has acquired the Red Bird and South Butte mines in Custer County, the largest copper-producing county of the State and one of the largest producers of silver and lead. The properties being developed by the Ford Motor Company are lead-silver mines. Extensive prospecting is planned and the initial work-calls for equipment totaling 300 tons. The mines are near Clayton.

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Spokane, Wash.

YAKIMA RICH IN RESOURCES

(Continued from Page 15)

600,000. The wool clip for 1925 is estimated at 2,250,000 pounds and the valley has 300,000 sheep or about one-half the total for the State. Automobiles the county ranks fourth in the State with 17,565 licenses issued.

Aside from the products of the tropics and sub-tropics, there is practically no crop that cannot be grown in the Yakima Valley. This includes all grains and grasses, all deciduous fruits, berries and vegetables. And, as a matter of fact, all of these products are grown in the Yakima Valley.

But naturally, the farmer devotes his land to the crops that promise to make him the most money. Chief among these is fruit, including apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and apricots. In point of acreage and value alfalfa ranks next to fruit. Timothy and clover are also grown for hay.

Potatoes are largely produced and onions, cabbage, asparagus and other vegetables do well. Strawberries, raspberries, dewberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., are very successfully raised. There is but little grain raised on irrigated land, but wheat, oats, barley and corn may be successfully grown.

In connection with the vast ranges in the National Forest and the Indian Reservation, alfalfa forms the basis of the stock industry. Both sheep and cattle are fed in large numbers. Dairying is a flourishing

Facts—

Food very clean and good. The State inspect once rated it "the cleanest place in Spokane."

Home canned fruits, vegetables, pickles, preserves, strawberry jam—all home-made. Savory meats.

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Agriculture and Lumbering Are Thriving in the District Surrounding Spokane

LOWER SPOKANE VALLEY IS RICH IN RESOURCES

Section Developing Rapidly Through Fertility and Attractive Setting

SPOKANE, Wash., (Special Correspondence)—Spokane is located at the lower end of the valley of the Spokane River. Throughout most of its course the river cannot boast of a valley for its field of activities. From Spokane to the Columbia the river runs between ranges of high hills which come down to its banks in many localities, again between steep and narrow banks and over boulder-covered beds of glacial formation, for long stretches through box canyons and over falls and rapids. Throughout this region there is almost no cultivable land adjacent. But for about 40 miles east of the city a narrow valley borders the banks of the stream.

Approximately 25,000 acres in this valley are now under irrigation and planted largely to orchards. All kinds of berries, grapes and vegetables are also grown throughout the valley, which is mostly laid off in tracts of from one to ten acres. The section is traversed by two cemented highways, known as the Apple Way and Trent Road, one on either side of the valley.

The populous centers have become so numerous and so extensive, gradually merging into one another, that for many miles east of Spokane there is presented an almost unbroken vista of homes, including residential sections for Spokane business people, educational centers with groups of college buildings about which are clustered many residences, besides a number of industrial areas of more than ordinary importance.

Aided by Irrigation
Twenty-five years ago there was no irrigation in the Spokane Valley. The annual rainfall in this section is not sufficient to depend upon for the production of crops, and the land would then bring not more than \$5 to \$10 per acre, with but very little demand for it even at such prices.

In 1902, when the first irrigation system was successfully established, most of the land then put under water sold for \$300 an acre, and several years later, when orchards were in bearing, exchanged hands for two or three times this amount: an acre.

Nestling among these hills, at considerable elevation above the valley, are numerous lakes, some large and some comparatively small. Four or five irrigation systems have been constructed from as many of these lakes, and a total of approximately 13,000 acres in the valley have been watered from them.

Adequate Water Supply
Another source of water supply for this purpose was found to be a bed or stream of water that underlies the whole valley. It has proved to be an inexhaustible supply wherever tapped. It is exceptionally pure and free from foreign substances. The entire water supply for the city of Spokane is taken from this source through wells sunk just east of the city. Throughout the valley 19 districts are pumping water from this source to irrigate a total of 7500 acres.

The total irrigable acreage of the valley is about 40,000 acres. This valley is located partially in Washington and partially in Idaho. The Washington-Idaho state line divides the valley into two practically equal parts. The length of the valley, from the city of Spokane in Washington to the city of Coeur d'Alene, in Idaho, is about 34 miles. Approximately 10,000 people have homes in the Washington section of the valley.

76 Lakes Near Spokane
There are 76 lakes within 50 miles of Spokane and 35 of these are within easy motoring distance from the valley.

Twenty or more grade schools are

Unusual and Unique Gifts

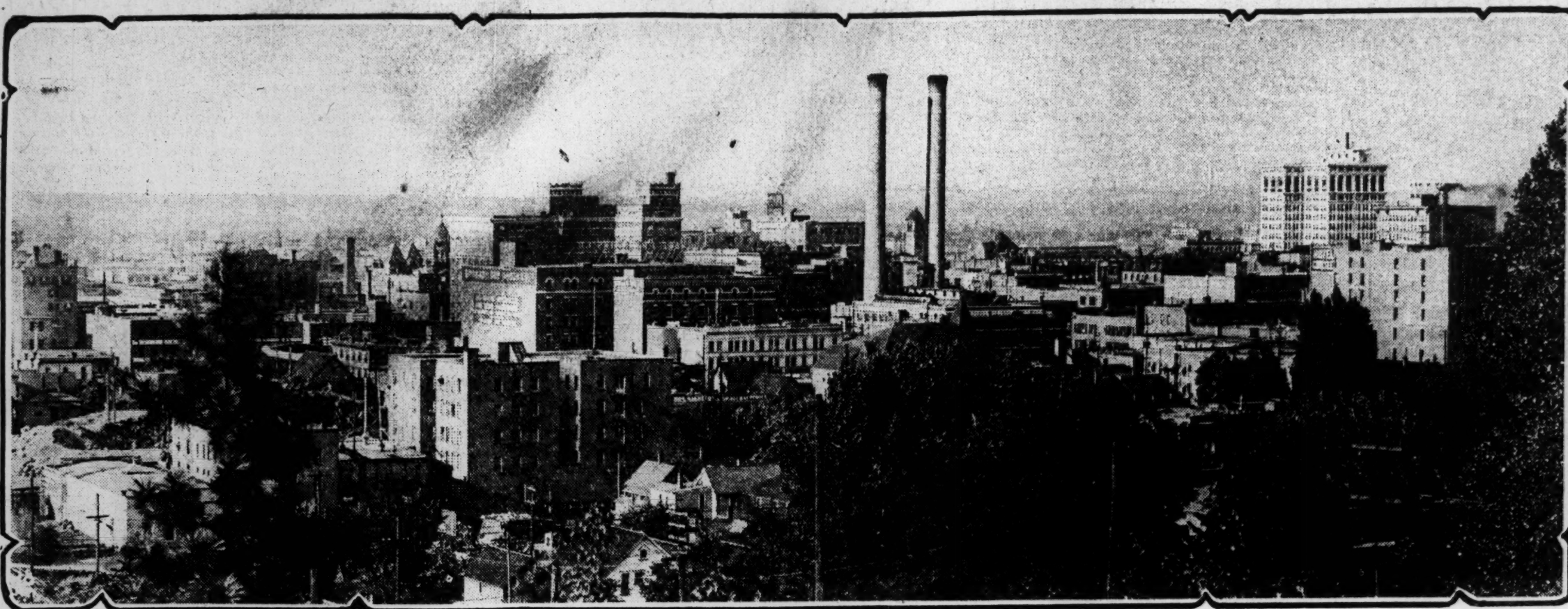
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Sky Line of Spokane, Wash., "The Capital of the Inland Empire," a City Famed for Its Progress, Homes and Community Enterprise.

scattered throughout the valley and half a dozen high schools. Two or three other high school districts are at present in process of formation and the erection of buildings will be begun as soon as all legal steps are completed.

The Spokane university, a growing institution established a few years ago, is commanding situated on a knoll overlooking the valley and surrounded by groups of dwellings, about six miles east of the city.

Gardens and Truck Farms
Figures compiled in 1924 by farmers operating under the favorable prevailing climatic and irrigating conditions in the valley give an idea of the possible profits that accrue to the energetic, intelligent gardener or truck farmer. Much of the produce is marketed in Spokane. More of it goes to the near-by lumber and mining camps of eastern Washington, northern Idaho and Montana.

Tomatoes yield from 10 to 25 tons per acre. Cantaloupes yield a gross return of approximately \$250 per acre; sweet corn, about \$60 per acre in addition to the value of the fodder and an ungarthered portion of the corn; peppers at a rate of \$400 per acre. Strawberries yield a gross return of approximately \$300 per acre. Egg plant has sold at the rate of \$300 per acre. Many varieties of grapes do splendidly in the valley and find a ready sale at 5 to 8 cents per pound in the vineyard. Truck farmers earn an average of \$200 per acre.

Poultry raising is a well-established industry in the valley, and it usually has been a profitable business. Many of the orchardists and truck farmers have added the poultry and egg business as a side line and have found it very satisfactory. In one section of the valley there are 25 exclusive poultry farmers, and the number so engaged seems to be increasing from year to year.

While the valley has been planted largely to fruits, and most of the standard varieties of apples have been successfully grown, it is the experience of those who have investigated the matter most thoroughly and intelligently that the most successful valley agriculturist of the

future will be the one who devotes his energies to diversified and intensive farming.

There are in the valley 7200 acres of fruit trees, including apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, apricots, etc., a total of 600,000 trees, and the fruits grown here have exceptional qualities, but changing market demands, as well as changes in selling and buying methods, point the agriculturist to the highway of diversity and intensity if he would meet with practical success. The leading valley districts are at Greenacres, Opportunity, Pasadena Park, Vera, Otis Orchard and Post Falls.

Packing the Fruit Crop
The center of this group is not more than seven or eight miles from the business center of Spokane. There have been shipped from the valley in a single season as many as 3200 carloads, or 2,250,000 boxes, of fruit. The principal varieties grown are the Jonathan, Wagener, Rome Beauty, Winter Banana and Delicious, besides a number of early or summer varieties.

The fruit crop of the valley is sorted, packed and marketed by selling agencies located in different parts of the district. Spokane City is the financial, educational and distributing center of this district. It forms the natural connection between Pacific coast business centers and the extensive interior country by which it is surrounded.

This territory supports 522 cities and towns, with a prosperous consuming population of 564,000, and with a per capita buying power 35 per cent above the Nation's average. Of these, 175,000 citizens reside in rural communities. This territory produced in 1923 \$400,000,000 of new wealth.

Five transcontinental railroads, and numerous branches converge at Spokane. Record Park Area
Spokane, a city of beautiful homes, schools, churches and theaters, has 1939 acres of parks, playgrounds and swimming pools, which, in proportion to its population, is the largest park area of any city in the United States. Forty-six per cent of the city's 23,000 residences are "home-owners."

This is one of the highest percentages in the country for cities of over 100,000 population. The United Street railways of Spokane cover 109 miles of trackage, serving every sec-

tion of the city's 40 square miles, and are under one management.

Spokane is one of the very few cities of the United States that maintain an actual surplus of developed water power that may be immediately utilized in large quantities for domestic and industrial purposes. The mines of the Coeur d'Alene region of northern Idaho are operated by electric power from Spokane.

Power originating here also hauls the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul trains through the Cascade Mountains, and supplements the supply of power at Seattle and Tacoma for use in running street car lines, lighting purposes, and for operating industrial plants.

Spokane has 16 banks, including the Federal Land Bank and the Intermediate Credit Bank; also the Spokane branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

Manufacturing Gains
There are 325 local factories, employing 15,000 people, engaged in the production of 60 to 75 lines of manufactured articles, the total annual value of which is placed at \$110,000,000. Millwood, a station on the electric line, suburban to Spokane, has one of the largest paper mills in the west. In the near future this mill will expend \$1,000,000 in further improvements, enlarging its capacity.

The shipping points in Spokane's jobbing territory number 2800, and the city's wholesale business aggregates \$192,237,000 annually. The jobbing business has gradually developed with the growth of Spokane and of the many smaller towns and cities in the surrounding country.

In the production of four Spokane ranks with many much larger cities. Five flouring mills are in operation here, the largest producing 1500 barrels daily. Another mill turns out about 700 barrels daily. Twenty per cent of the wheat raised in the Spokane wheat regions in 1924 was used in Washington, 40 per cent was

consumed in other states and 40 per cent was shipped to the Orient.

The grain industry of this section produced \$175,000,000 of wealth in 1924. Spokane's daily production of flour amounted to 4000 barrels; the monthly pay rolls of the city's flour mills totaled \$40,000. The value of bakery products in Spokane is \$5,000,000 annually; the monthly pay rolls of the bakeries total \$65,000.

Dairy Product Center

One of the most important features of Spokane industrial life is the operation of large manufacturing plants to care for the products of the dairy farms that are scattered numerously throughout this section. A few years ago Spokane and other Inland Empire towns and cities were sending upward of \$1,000,000 annually to other sections of the country for butter.

At the present time the dairy industry is so well established here that the balance of trade has shifted in favor of Spokane which is now ex-

porting \$500,000 worth of dairy products annually.

In 1922 the Spokane dairies produced 4,500,000 pounds of butter and shipped 250 carloads of eggs. All dairy products raised within 100 miles of Spokane find an immediate market in the local creamery and supply houses, a number of which maintain branch receiving stations in Inland Empire towns.

The Spokane Chamber of Commerce has 3000 members. There are numerous clubs and other societies, including the Spokane Advertising Club, the Kiwanis, Lions and Rotary clubs, a better business bureau, a realtors' board, engineering and mining associations, women's clubs, many fraternal organizations, the Spokane City Club, Spokane Country Club, University Club.

Cultural Advantages
The Masons, Elks, Moose, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Eagles and Woodmen have their own buildings which are practically clubhouses for

their members. The city has three Masonic temples in addition to the downtown temple which is now being substantially enlarged. There are 148 church buildings in Spokane, including a number of large structures erected in recent years.

EMPIRE ENJOYS VAST WEALTH IN BIG TIMBER

Northwest Territory Shows Industry to Be Producing Third of Output

SPOKANE, Wash., (Special Correspondence)—The virgin forests of the Pacific northwest are veritable gold mines in the production of wealth. According to federal reports, the production of lumber in this section in 1920 was 29 per cent of the total output for the United States, an increase of 41½ per cent over 1910. The other states showed a decrease of 27½ per cent covering the same period. According to estimates from reliable sources Washington, Idaho and Oregon in 1922 shipped more than one-third of all the lumber manufactured in the United States, about 11,250,000,000 feet, a gain of 3,375,000,000 feet over 1921.

A quarter of a century ago only about one-twelfth of the entire lumber product of the country came from the Pacific northwest. Today more than half of the Nation's supply of timber stands in these three states. The Spokane country is said to have the largest growths of white pine left standing in the world. As conveying some idea of the vastness of the timbered areas west of the Rocky Mountains, it is estimated by well-informed lumbermen that there is more timber left standing in this territory today than has been cut since

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)



LAN your summer vacation, whether for a week, month, or for the season, at Coeur d'Alene City, on beautiful Lake Coeur d'Alene, in the western mountains, on the line of the Yellowstone Trail. Coeur d'Alene has been rightly termed the "scenic city by the unsalted sea."

Here every pleasure conducive to a restful, carefree, ideal summer vacation may be found. Boating, bathing, surf riding, canoeing, golfing, fishing and mountaineering are close at hand. The summer days amid the pines are delightful, and the nights cool and restful in the extreme. You will always remember with pleasure a stay at this resort.

Twenty-five modern cottages overlooking lake now in course of construction, all having hot and cold water, shower baths, electric lighting and cooking, and semi-furnished. Ready for occupancy May 15th. Rates on application. Make reservations at once.

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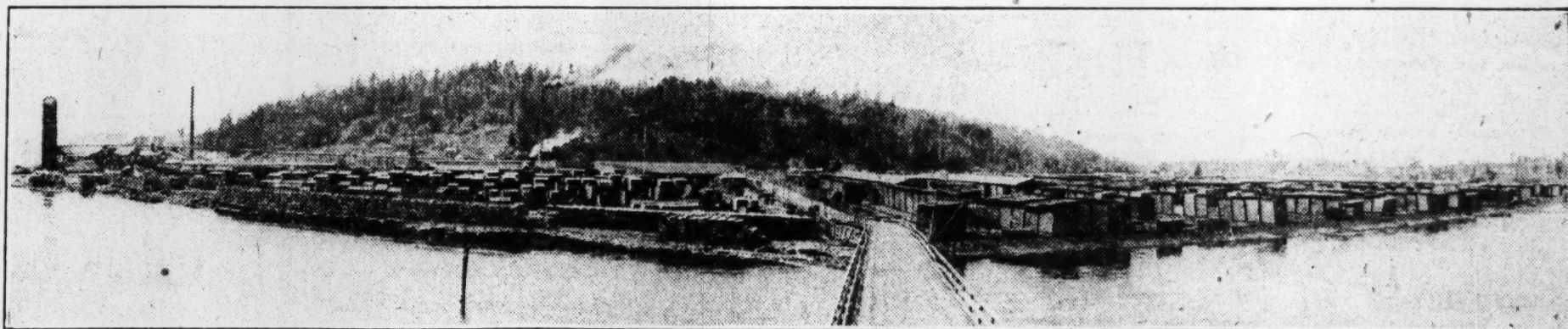
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Northern Idaho to Coeur d'Alene, on the Shores of Lake Coeur d'Alene, the largest white pine center in the world.

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FROM the moment a guest enters the Davenport Hotel of Spokane, he is impressed with the permeating spirit of kindness, and the very evident and sincere desire of everyone to minister to his comfort of body and peace of mind. The atmosphere is informal; the facilities exceptional. There are many dining rooms—each with a unique appeal. The guest rooms are all homelike and luxuriously furnished. The bathrooms are supplied with soft well water and circulating ice water. There is an Afternoon Tea and Musical Program daily except Sunday. Dinner and After Theatre Dancing. The hospitality of the hotel extends not alone to registered guests, but to all who are visitors to the community. Prices are uniformly very reasonable. A genuine welcome awaits you.

L. M. Davenport
President

DAVENPORT HOTEL COMPANY



Who Reflects the Prosperity Characteristic of Varied Industries and Progressiveness

GIANT POWER CITY IS PLANNED IN DESERT AT PRIEST RAPIDS

Project of Industrial Leaders Contemplates Expenditure of \$100,000,000 to Dam River, Build Factories and Make Land Bloom

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—Within three years, it is planned by one of the largest of America's big industrial corporations to meet with no unforeseen delay, \$100,000,000 will have been spent to link the Columbia River with one of the mightiest hydroelectric power developments the world has ever known and to build at Priest Rapids, Wash., a modern industrial city surrounded by fertile fields and gardens where now the wilderness solitude remains virtually unbroken.

The Federal Power Commission recently granted to interests allied with the General Electric Company of New York, a fifty-year license to develop the hydroelectric power of Priest Rapids and preparations are now being made to carry out development plans that have been in the making for more than 10 years and on which nearly \$6,000,000 already has been spent.

The unique feature of this great \$100,000,000 project is that it is planned to develop no power for sale on the open market. The entire output of the hydroelectric plant, ranging from 400,000 to 750,000 horsepower, depending upon the stage of

the river, will be used by industries to be established around the plant, and \$55,000,000 of the total investment of \$100,000,000 will go into the building of this new industrial city.

Large Manufacturing Planned
It is the plan to use all of the 750,000 horsepower to be developed at Priest Rapids in the production of basic products upon which some of the most important manufacturing industries of the Nation and of the world depend, and as a side line in the reclamation of about 100,000 acres of arid land.

Facts and figures concerning the magnitude of the Priest Rapids project are appallingly large to the lay mind. It has been stated that the Priest Rapids project is second only to Niagara and eclipses Muscle Shoals. It also involves the construction of the longest dam of any kind in the world. This dam will cost \$28,000,000 and will rise to a height of 90 feet and extend across the stream, which at that point is more than a mile wide, in the shape of a gigantic letter Z, approximately 2 1/2 miles long.

In summer when the Columbia River is high, its flow is about five times greater than that of Niagara and the Priest Rapids plant will generate 750,000 horsepower. At the lowest stage of the river it will develop 400,000 horsepower. Through gravity flow from the lake nine miles long that will be created by the huge dam, and by electric pumps about 100,000 acres of arid soil will be made to "blossom as the rose."

The unique feature of the Priest

Rapids project as a whole, however, is the plan to build, at a cost of \$55,000,000, in addition to the power plant, an industrial city of 50,000 population where there is now a silent desert, and to use or have used where it is produced all the power that will be generated.

Worked Out 18 Years Ago
This plan was worked out as a result of investigations that began 18 years ago, even before the Government was asked for the power rights.

The prime mover was Henry J. Pierce, of Seattle and New York, president of the Washington Irrigation & Development Company, the holding company that last week acquired the development license.

For the last two or three years Mr. Pierce has spent much time in Norway, Sweden, Germany and Italy studying the hydroelectric power developments there and the processes by which nitrates were made. The object of his efforts is that within the last eighteen months he has acquired the American rights for four of these new processes that had been proved in European use. These processes, which will be used at Priest Rapids, are:

The German process for producing magnesium metal, a new metal one-third lighter than aluminum and of far greater tensile strength; a new German process for producing aluminum direct from certain clays; the Lilljoroth phosphoric acid process, developed in Sweden, which revolutionizes the manufacture of this acid; the Casale ammonia-nitrogen process, developed in Italy, which has solved the cheap production of nitrates from the air.

With these four processes alone, scientists who have studied the plans declare, Priest Rapids could in a few weeks be converted in a few weeks into one of the world's greatest munition factories, turning out not only explosives, but the raw materials for airplanes and dirigibles and the hundreds of chemicals and metals that are required for the prosecution of modern warfare.

GRAND COULEE SHOWS MARVELS OF GEOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION

In Addition to Its Scenic Grandeur, Great Dry Canyon Is Rich in History, Showing Evidence of a Gigantic Development

SPOKANE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—The Grand Coulee, situated 106 miles west of Spokane, is one of the scenic wonders of the Inland Empire. Of all the many abandoned canyons of the Columbia Plains the Grand Coulee is the most remarkable. It not only possesses much scenic grandeur, but its geological history is of the greatest interest. It not only contains the greatest dry falls in the world, but it represents the greatest example of canyon excavation by glacial streams in existence.

The walls of the coulee are of the Columbia basalt. These were poured out in the Miocene period as liquid lava and filled up the low-lying lands to an elevation of several thousand feet. The successive flows separated by long periods of time are now indicated in the coulee walls by the terraced and columnar formations caused by successive layers of clay. These lava flows dammed and changed the courses of the rivers until the Columbia was deflected to the westward around the edge of the lava plateau to form the Big Bend.

Down into this lava flood the Columbia has since cut its canyon to a depth of 1600 feet. In the closing centuries of the Pliocene period the Cascades were warped into position and the Okanogan highlands elevated. Local whirlpools occurred on the Columbia Plains to produce foods. One produced the divide north of Coulee City, extending eastward to Rockford. These uplifts, together with some astronomical changes, caused great ice fields to form in the Canadian Rockies in British Columbia. These sent out great rivers of ice, one of which came down the Okanogan Valley and pushed its way across the Columbia canyon, extending south as far as Coulee City on the plains to the west. This dammed the Columbia and caused a great river 13 miles wide to break across the divide and pour its yellow muddy waters to the south along the eastern edge of the ice sheet, scouring off the Palouse soils that had formed until it finally confined itself to one main channel and ground out the mighty chasm to form the Grand Coulee.

This great glacial river when confined to the Coulee must have been two miles wide at least and 50 feet or more in depth, and as it poured down the steep monoclinal slope it was an engine of enormous excavating power. It cut down into the layers of basalt separated by layers of clay and by undercutting the clays, great cataclysms must, one by one have supplanted their way up to the Columbia until the great canyon was excavated. The last cataclysm "Dry Falls" began on a monoclinal fold some three miles below its present scarp and cut its way back to its present location. Here with a sheer drop of over 400 feet and with a flow at least 10 times that of Niagara thundered a mighty cataclysm with a roar that would have drowned Niagara into insignificance.

With the retreat of the glacial waters and the return of the Columbia to its former channel it is hushed and the great black cliffs of basalt stand as a reminder of the time when the mighty Columbia sculptured here.

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NORTHERN IDAHO PROSPERING THROUGH DIVERSIFIED ACTIVITY

Kootenai County Forms Center of Lumbering, Farming and Fruit Growing—Development of Clay and Minerals, and Reclamation Projects Under Way

COEUR D'ALENE, Ida. (Special Correspondence)—During the year 1924 business and industrial conditions throughout that part of the Inland Empire contained in northern Idaho, and especially in Kootenai County, of which Coeur d'Alene is the county seat, have been generally favorable and are continuing to improve with 1925 operations.

At present there are large lumber mills at Coeur d'Alene and other mills on the lake are running from one to three shifts, and report a fair amount of orders, with outlook for increasing business as the season advances. Exports of lumber from the output from mills located on Lake Coeur d'Alene or tributary streams in 1924 amounted to between 375,000,000 and 400,000,000 feet, largely white pine, of which this section has the largest standing body in the United States, if not in the world.

The cut of all grades of lumber is increasing and while according to statistics the end may be in sight for standing timber, there is still plenty of standing timber to insure many years of activity.

Operations are about to begin in the Burnt Cabin district of the Little North Fork, by the Ohio Match Company, on a virgin stand of timber amounting to 70,000,000 feet, which they recently acquired from the Government.

Irrigation Project Talked
One of the largest irrigation projects yet undertaken in northern Idaho, but one which will be of incalculable value to the district, is the proposition now discussed to organize an irrigation district for the purpose of bringing the waters of Priest Lake, 60 miles distant, in the extreme north part of the State, to the Coeur d'Alene valley, where it will be used to irrigate the 80,000 or more fertile acres situated in Kootenai County, now being dry farmed.

The Coeur d'Alene cannery, which has been running on partial time for a number of years is taking on new activity and a working agreement has been perfected with A. J. Brownell, who operated it last year. He is an experienced canner, and will operate it for a term of at least five years.

This would be an added asset to the operation of the proposed Priest Lake irrigation project, which acreage added to the thousands of acres in the valley already operating successfully and producing bountifully, would be able to find a market ready for their products.

The big pack this season will be apples, of which it is planned to put up at least 35,000 cases. Contracts also are being signed for string beans, of which it is planned to pack at least 10,000 cases. Tomatoes will also be a part of the pack this year, amounting to 10,000 cases at least. Next year it is expected more strawberries and other fruits will be used, of which it is planned to pack every year, when they can be obtained. The cannery building was once the Coeur d'Alene Brewing and Malting Company and is an example

of the good use to which former breweries may be put.

Ready Market Assured
Thus it will be seen that the cannery is a very important adjunct to production, assuring markets for fruit and vegetables on irrigated tracts, providing a large pay roll at the same time, and in every way fitting into the scheme of things.

Practically every variety of vegetable or fruit can be grown successfully in this section, including berries of every description, as well as apples, cherries, and other tree fruit. Another branch of agriculture that promises much is the growing of head lettuce. Experiments carried out during the last year have demonstrated that head lettuce from the Coeur d'Alene Valley compares favorably with the best grown. The same season will witness the first commercial production, according to information.

Clay Deposits Promising
In the territory surrounding Coeur d'Alene are to be found numerous deposits of clay, which up to the present time have lain in their natural state. There has been no real attempted development of them, but it is said negotiations are under way that may result in a practical demonstration of what are said to be some of the finest deposits in the country.

Growth of Dairying
A business that is thriving and fast forging to the front is that of dairying. The market for dairy products in this section is one of the best. Feed grows abundantly, and conditions are favorable for profitable production. There are some fine herds of cattle and many fine dairy farms are being developed.

The Coeur d'Alene Chamber of Commerce, of which J. C. White is president, and George E. Weeks is secretary, is back of the dairy and other industries, and is doing everything to promote prosperity and success for the community and northern Idaho.

In the matter of highways, Kootenai County is fast reaching a point where its main trunk highways are completed or at least the end is in sight. The Yellowstone Trail passes through the county from east to west, and comes across all of northern Idaho, and on to Spokane. It is probable that before snow flies the entire route of the Yellowstone Trail through Idaho will be either concrete surface or macadam.

Four Railway Lines
Coeur d'Alene is connected with the outside world by four lines of railway, the Inland Empire, the Northern Pacific, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Spokane, Portland & Coast Range.

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western country, of the army, and of all its interests," and at his request Capt. William Clark, formerly of the army, was appointed his associate in the enterprise.

Upon leaving Washington the party consisted of 29 men, including these two officers, 14 regular United States soldiers, 9 Kentuckian volunteers who were not soldiers and six others, serving in various capacities. At St. Louis 16 additional men were enlisted to go with the explorers a part of the enterprise.

Exploring the Missouri
On May 14, 1804, the party left St. Louis and proceeded in boats up the Missouri River, making frequent stops to confer with the Indians and to make notes of the adjacent country. November found them 1600 miles up the river. Here they prepared to spend the winter, naming the collection of rude huts erected for their protection, Fort Mandan; this location was not far from the present site of Mandan, N. D. During the winter they held councils in the interests of peace between the Indian tribes, explored and named a number of the upper tributaries of the river, and finally reached its source, "the remotest waters of the Missouri, never before seen by civilized men."

Early in October, 1805, the expedition moved down the Clearwater and Snake rivers, out of the country of the friendly Nez Percés, from whom much valuable information had been obtained, and in a few days were at the falls of the Columbia River, at the present site of The Dalles. Nov. 14 they reached the Pacific Ocean at the site of the present city of Astoria. Here they erected rough but comfortable dwellings and spent the long winter months in enlarging their journals, in gathering information concerning the surrounding Indian tribes, the animals and plants of the country, in explorations up and down the coast and into the interior, and in making maps of rivers, mountains and adjacent territories.

Before leaving on their return journey, Lewis and Clark prepared a document for distribution among the Indian chiefs and for posting stating the objects of the expedition, the country explored and the names of every member of the party. In later years, in the settlement of "Kodaking with Pleasure" for YOU

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WENATCHEE RAIL PROJECT TO TIE WIDE TERRITORY

Will Provide New Outlets and Give Access to Reclamation Areas

WENATCHEE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—Work has been actively resumed on the Wenatchee Southern Railway project, which will give north central Washington direct connection with all the railroads in the Pacific northwest, and tie with all the great reclamation and power developments now definitely under way throughout the central portion of the State, with the possibility of through rail service from Oroville, at the Canadian boundary, south to Kennewick, near the Oregon line.

After some years of effort, in the face of stout opposition, the Wenatchee Southern obtained the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the grant of a certificate of necessity. The showing of financial resources sufficient for the purpose, required by the federal commission, is now being made. The right of way, already under option for the entire length of the proposed line, is now in process of transfer.

Link With St. Paul Line
The Wenatchee Southern will extend from Wenatchee along the west bank of the Columbia River, 53 miles, to a connection with the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul at Beverly. By arrangements already assured, the St. Paul's existing branch line of 47 miles from Beverly to Hanford would be used. A new line will be built from Hanford, 21 miles, to a connection with the Northern Pacific at Richland, which would lead to connection with the Union Pacific system at Kennewick, eight miles farther along. Only 74 miles of new construction are involved in the undertaking.

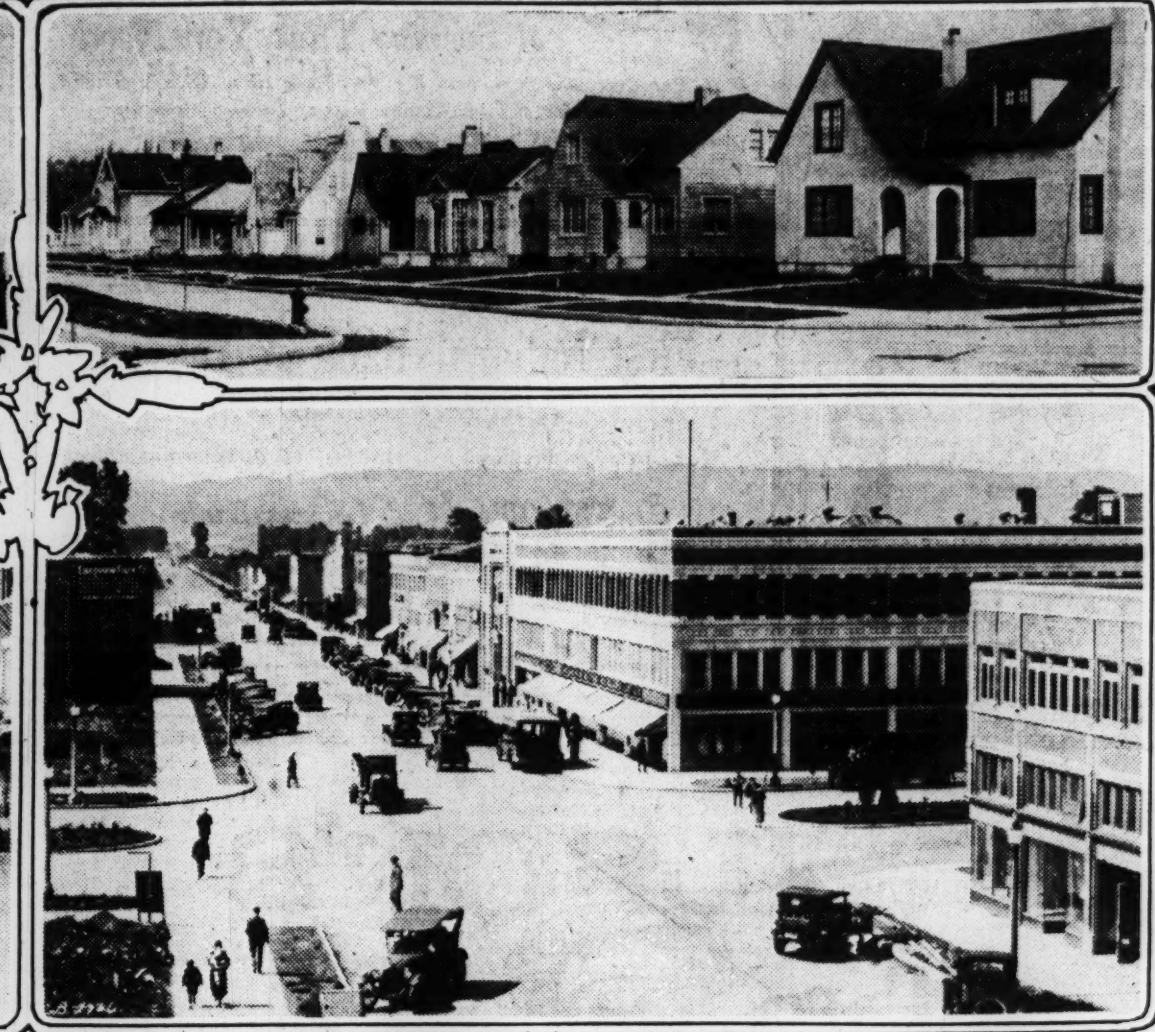
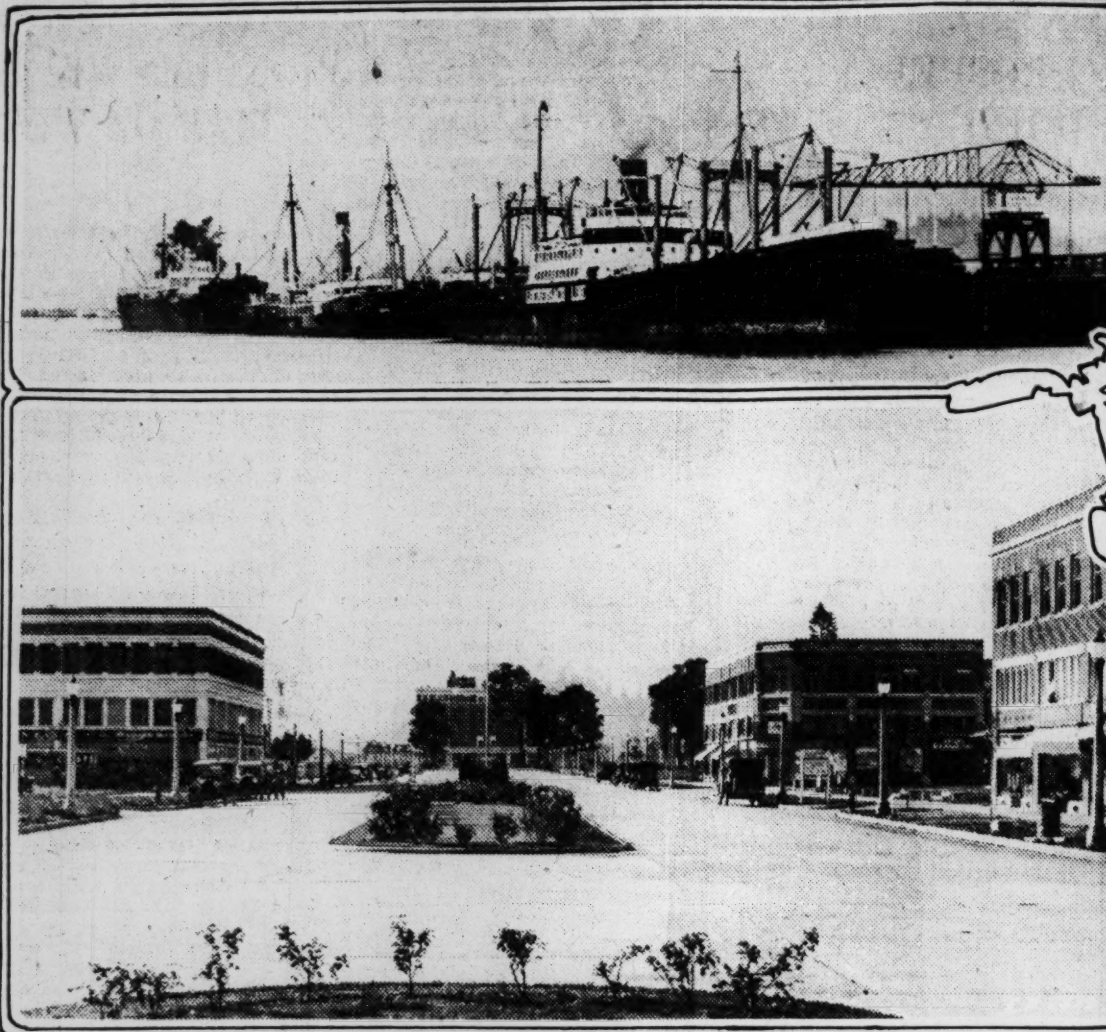
Great impetus has been given the Wenatchee Southern by the recent approval of the great Columbia River irrigation project by the engineers of the Federal Government; by the federal power commission's authorization of the Priest Rapids power and industrial development, and by the attendant prospect of immediate work on the scarcely less extensive Horse Heaven reclamation project. These vast enterprises, just now left somewhat remote from one another by the east-and-west transcontinental rail lines, will be effectively linked by the north-and-south Wenatchee Southern, which, for its entire length, is to be built along the west bank of the mighty Columbia. It will give water-grade rail transportation to the whole of central Washington, to rail connections east and west, and by the north and south bank rail lines along the lower Columbia River, to the Pacific Ocean. It will interconnect and unify the entire scheme of rail transportation in the Pacific northwest.

Will Aid Crop Movement
The Wenatchee Southern project originated in the losses sustained in past years by the fruit growers of the Wenatchee and Okanogan districts, caused by delay in the movement of orchard crops over the single line of railway that furnished the outlet. Other fruit districts farther to the south, registering similar complaint against the single lines by which they were severally served, joined in the movement. The railway company's beginnings were financed by the people of these districts and along the proposed route. The Wenatchee Southern project has assumed importance each year because of the developments along the route. Definite assurance of the completion of the Priest Rapids enterprise and the Horse Heaven reclamation project, with the vast amount of encouragement that lately has been given to the Columbia River Basin irrigation plans, have brought definite and sufficient financial support to the interconnecting railway enterprise, and full encouragement to expectation that it will be put through soon.

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Yakima, Wash.



Views of Longview, Wash. Upper Left: Three Ships at the Long-Bell Dock, Taking Lumber Cargoes for the Ports of the World. Upper Right: A Street in the West Side Residential District. Lower Left: Looking Up Broadway Toward Hotel Monticello and Jefferson Square. Lower Right: Looking South Down Commerce Avenue, With Oregon Hills Across the Columbia River in Background.

Longview Unites Use and Beauty in Building Notable Community

Expert City Planners Chosen by Long-Bell Lumber Company to Provide Highest Standards of Civic and Commercial Essentials

LONGVIEW, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—Care for the needs of the citizens of Longview was one of the first considerations of R. A. Long when he founded the new industrial city little more than two years ago. Longview is more than a "city practical," it is also a "city beautiful." Thousands of flowers have been planted throughout the city, and the Premier Rose has been adopted as the city's official flower. Jefferson Square, a six-acre civic center, is a spot of beauty, immediately in front of Hotel Monticello. Five small parks have been laid out in the city, and a long finger lake is to be parked and beautified.

Community "Y" a Center
The community "Y" is the center of social and recreational activities and was given to the Y. M. C. A. by the directors of the Long-Bell Lumber company last year. Its facilities include a large gymnasium, swimming pool, pool room, reading room, women's social quarters on the entire second floor, and an auditorium seating 850.

A new \$250,000 theater was opened April 4, in connection with the beginning of passenger service on the Longview, Portland & Northern Railway, a common carrier railway leading from Longview to Ryderville, the center of logging operations for the Long-Bell Lumber Company.

The city has a Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club, Women's Community Service Club numbering 300 members, American Legion, University Club, and half a dozen fraternal organizations.

Modern and Model City
Longview stands today as perhaps the outstanding example of planned city building in America's inland Empire—a modern and model city of more than 6000 population located on a broad and fertile plain at the confluence of the Columbia and the Cowlitz rivers, 50 miles from the Pacific ocean.

Elizabeth Fournier
Lyric Soprano
Coached with David Bispham
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YAKIMA, WASH.

Northern Flour Mills Company
Specializing in
Choice Bakers' Bread and Pastry Flours
Walla Walla, Wash.

The Longview National Bank, has just been taken over by interests identified with the Anglo and London-Paris National Bank of San Francisco.

Its schools enroll more than 1200 students, using an adaptation of the Detroit platoon system, and 31 teachers are employed. The school has been accredited by the State of Washington. Religious activities of the city are cared for by three churches, the Longview Community Church, the Christian Science Society, and the Trinity Lutheran Church.

The city's post office has been advanced to second class, and carrier service inaugurated. Longview has a daily newspaper with a circulation of 4400, with Associated Press franchise. It has more than 100 miles of paved, graded and graded streets; its water is supplied from deep wells; sewers, light and power lines, and water mains are laid in the alleys, leaving the streets free from any tangled disarray of wires. There are more than 10 miles of lighted streets. It has a six-acre civic center, known as Jefferson Square. A narrow lake, three-quarters of a mile long, runs through the residential sections of the city, and is to be parked and beautified as a personal gift to the city from Mr. Long.

Industrially, progress has been equal. The city is adequately supplied with retail establishments for its present population. There are 32 wholesale and commercial enterprises. A straw paper and board mill with a 30-ton daily capacity is to begin operations in May. The Standard Oil Company will start immediately on the construction of a marine fuel distribution station.

11,000 Acres Bought
Eleven thousand acres of the land in the valley were purchased during 1922. Expert city planners were called in to map out the city—a city that should have no slums, no traffic congestions, and would be a beautiful and attractive place in which to live.

In the two years of its history Longview has seen a marvelous growth. The giant mill began operations last July, and since then has cut an average of nearly 1,000,000 feet a day, in two eight-hour shifts. Today there are more than 1200 permanent homes in Longview. The city operates under a councilmanic form of government. Its two banks have combined deposits of nearly \$1,500,000. One of these institutions, METROPOLITAN MOTOR COMPANY

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Cascade Lumber Company
YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

VISION, ENERGY AND COURAGE REFLECTED IN PIONEER WORK

(Continued from Page 15)
bushel. The total value of the 1924 wheat crop was \$92,159,000. The total crop has increased about 23,000,000 bushels since 1906.

The total of live-stock in the State in 1922, including cattle, horses, sheep and swine, was 1,528,000, valued at \$52,460,000. The number is increasing from year to year. The ranges of the State are extensive, and double or treble this number could be cared for yearly. In addition, there are several million dollars worth of poultry in the State, the poultry and egg business being one of the most important of the minor industries.

The records for 1922 show that 300,000 milk cows then in the State were returning an income of \$30,000,000 to the dairy farmers. Washington has become famous for its development of pure-bred milkers. The State has produced 11 world's record cows.

Oats, barley, rye, corn, potatoes and all other vegetables are grown extensively in all parts of the State. The oats crop in some portions of the State produces an excessive amount of straw and yields from 75 to 125 bushels of grain per acre. The production of corn is increasing yearly; it is grown largely for silage. In 1922, it is estimated 2,747,000 bushels were raised. A number of localities over the State seem especially adapted for the production of potatoes in commercial quantities. Some of these localities are in irrigated sections and some in dry sections where annual rainfall is depended upon. About 10,000,000 bushels are produced annually.

Drying and dehydrating of fruits, canning of vegetables, berries, cherries, peaches, pears, etc., are carried on extensively in various parts of the State. The value of the products of these industries exceeds \$10,000,000 yearly.

Twenty-three million dollars a year is expended by the State on its public schools. Through the combining of districts over the State for the purpose of financing high schools,

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FEATURING Waltham, Elgin, Hamilton, Howard Watches, Seth Thomas Clocks, Fraternal Emblem Rings, Charms, Buttons, Pins, etc., Diamonds, You're Silverware, Well selected stock jewelry, Cut Glass, Silverware, etc. Conklin Fountain Pens.
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ORCHARDS FARMS HOMES INCOME PROPERTY

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VISITORS tell us ours is the unusual place—unique in its many appointments and interesting for its distinctive merchandise.
It is our aim to act the part of a friendly store to all who enter here.
There are 5 floors to our Store and it extends the depth of an entire block—Sprague Avenue to First Avenue.
When you visit with us you may see many items of merchandise which you have never seen in any other city. Gifts to friends—Mementoes of a pleasant journey to the great Inland Empire—Can the bespeak your good taste and personal regard for the recipients—Gifts you would care to claim as your own.
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Coats and Gowns
At Most Reasonable Prices
Ensemble Suits and Millinery
Heckman's
S. 11 HOWARD STREET, BETWEEN SPRAGUE AND FIRST
SPOKANE

PINES OF IDAHO OF WORLD FAME

(Continued from Page 15)

000,000,000 of white fir, 5,000,000,000 of red cedar and 1,000,000,000 of hemlock, and miscellaneous about 13,000,000,000, a total of 29,000,000,000 of growths suitable for pulpwood, from which paper is manufactured. The grand total of all classes of timber in Idaho is estimated at 98,000,000,000 feet, or roughly, enough to last, at the present rate of cutting, for another century.

The largest white pine log ever converted into lumber in Idaho is said to have been cut by the Potlatch Lumber Company a few years ago. It scaled 29,700 board feet. Others nearly as large have been reported.

Stumpage values for white pine vary greatly, depending on accessibility to transportation, size of timber and other considerations. The highest price paid is about \$14 per thousand, and from that down to \$5 or \$6, with a probable average of not far from \$7. It is estimated that it takes about 60 years to grow merchantable white pine under most favorable circumstances, and then the timber would not be of the large size now considered most desirable. There is a growing demand for the pine for matchmaking purposes.

The Government maintains a corps of officials in its entomological department in Coeur d'Alene, James C. Evenden being the official in charge. A systematic and thoroughly efficient movement is under way to protect the timber tracts from all possible sources of contamination.

The first white pine logging said to have been done in this section on a large scale was done by the Blackwell Lumber Company, which began something like 30 years ago to log on the Mica Bay lands. They are still one of the big mills of Idaho.

The Coeur d'Alene Box Manufacturing Company are another concern that employ a large force and are increasing their business every year, furnishing boxes of all descriptions to the market that extends to all parts of the country, and not so long ago they were filling a large order for the Hawaiian Islands.

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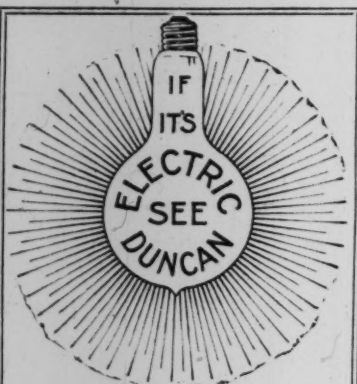
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The third Wilson's Waffle Lunch will open on May 15 at
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This will mark another step in the growth of one small waffle
counter to three completely equipped restaurants serving
only the best quality and variety of foods. Pleasing service
in a homey, congenial atmosphere has made the thousands
of satisfied patrons who are the "come back advertisements"
for Wilson's.

And so Wilson's Waffle Lunches will be prepared to serve
more people with good meals.

Service, too, is the keynote of the prosperity of the Inland
Empire. From the rich resources of the land the Empire
workers are able to supply the world with many things
necessary to its welfare. And in developing this service, the
Inland Empire has grown from thousands to hundred
thousands of happy people.

So service brings prosperity and prosperity enlarges service.

No. 1—S. A. A. C. Building. Open all night.

No. 2—New Madison Hotel Building

No. 3 (Open May 15)—Corner of Stevens Street and
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To women the Trim-Arch and Pan-
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Black Kangaroo and Brown Kid, either
oxfords or two-strap pumps with a
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For men we also carry the Bankers
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In more than one respect the Empire
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And not the least in choosing good
shoes. Many of them wear Arnold
Glove-Grip Shoes. Snug-fitting—
smart-looking—restful—these shoes
bring a new comfort and pleasure to
walking.

*We extend a welcome to visitors
who come to the Inland Empire
for pleasure or for business.*

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First-Class Shoe Repairing
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*Mail orders for repair work
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*Rest, relax and refresh yourself amidst
an endless variety of scenic allurements
in this land of virgin beauty.*

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The dashing Cascades of the Spokane River,
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America's exceptional hostleries, the marvel of
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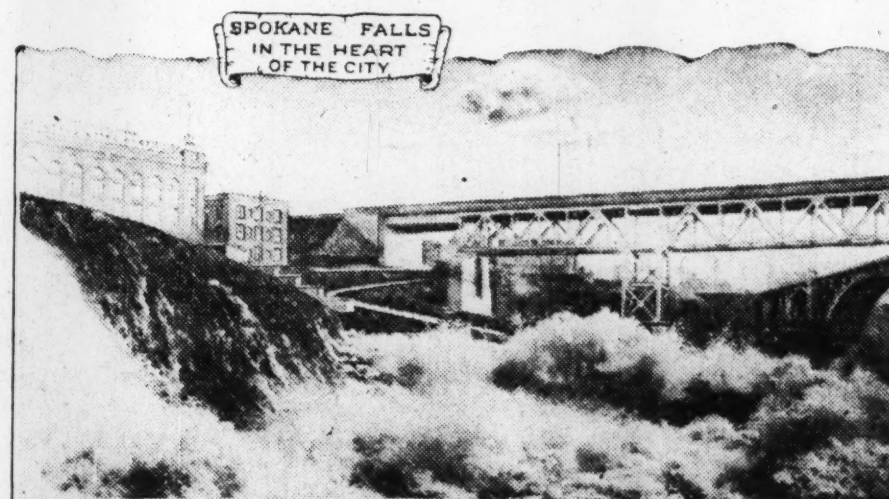
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